REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

239

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,209.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including / { For Six Months......Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months	,, 14
One Month	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Colombo	1
,, Carwar	25	,, Galle	2
,, Mangalore	26	,, Negapatam	5
,, Cannanore	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Allepey	3	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Tuticorin	31	,, False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayars, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
	April.	Arrive Fao	17
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Bushire	19
Arrive Guadur	3	,, Linga	24
,, Muscat	5	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	28
,, Linga	9	,, Guadur	30
,, Bushire	11		May.
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE"
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 22nd March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Como	1500 tons,	to sail about 25th March.
Palermo	1500 ,,	,, ,, 12th April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	,, ,, 18th ,,
Othello	3000 ,,	,, ,, 12th May.
Walamo	1800 ,,	,, ,, Middle May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,338 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class ....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C G. Perrins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, and carrying a Surgeon will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28

Children under 10—Half Fare
Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander.

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. ....

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ship ISABEL CROOM, Captain Auld, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS, as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his Boats immediately.

Captain Auld will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.—The following GOODS, arrived by the STEAMERS of the RUBATTINO COMPANY, are still unclaimed at the Queen's Warehouses, where they lie at Consignee's risk and expense :—

Ex ARABIA—A G C—7 Cases.
,, EGITTO—{H F / J R}—5 ,,
,, INDIA — J N—120 ,,
,, — M N— 2 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 13th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPNAY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Clock, Musical Box, Carriage, Horse, &c., at Rose Cottage, Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. Thomas Callis, proceeding to England.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view, a few days prior to the sale.

Also, on TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale at their Sale Room, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, also, 20 cases Turkey Red Mulls, different numbers.

On account of the underwriter—
2 Casks Blacking in Tins.
1 Case Biscuit in Tins 2 lbs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, valuable books, choice plants, carriages, horses, &c., &c. at Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, the whole of the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c. belonging to the late W. H. Thacker, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full-size slate Billiard Table by "Thurstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 19th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Kair, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plate-ware, such as sets of dish covers, containing 4 and 7 hotwater, curry, and muffin dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, handsome epergne, an artistically designed 6 light candelabra with plateau, ice pitchers, tea set, waiters, an English oakwood chest containing a set of electro (lily pattern) plated spoons and forks, and cutlery for 12 persons, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, linen, a do ble-barrelled gun in case by Calisher and Terry, a do. do. gun and rifle by Davison &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a telescope dining table for 14 persons, round do. for 8 persons, side boards, dumb waiter, dining room chairs, richly carved circular, oval, sofa and card tables, easy, prediea, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottomans, pier tables with and without marble tops, screens, rich carpets, plated and bronze single double and four light argand lamps, Thurston's full size slate billiard table with bronze, 6 light lamp, a full toned mahogany grand square piano by C. H. Schroder, handsome vases and table ornaments, first-rate engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, a large bird cage with canary and other birds, Chubb's fireproof safe, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, sets of single and double harness, hunting saddles, a small collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. on the first day.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted double seated Brougham by Lewis of Salisbury.

A do. Aneeza Grey Charger.

A do. Bay Arab Horse, quiet to ride and drive.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
10 Cases White Longcloth.
2 ,, French Prints.
31 ,, Glass Beads.
A few Boxes of Italian Figs.
On account of the concerned ex Virago.
C D D—6—4 Cases damaged Orange Prints.
M S—4 Bales damaged Grey Jacconets.
E A—1 Case damaged Brass Padlocks.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy.......................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of FIRE BRICKS, per s.s. CARTAGO NOVA, from the TYNE, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of same.

BLAY and MACKINTOSH.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship OPHELIA, Captain Towell, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS without delay; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Towell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship Ophelia.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the Revised Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1872 will be considered, and also the business left undisposed of at the former Special Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th March 1872.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the CONTRACT for the LEVY of DUTIES on GOODS and MERCHANDISE entering the City of Poona, for SALE or CONSUMPTION, for the ensuing year, commencing 1st April 1872, will be SOLD at the Office of the Municipality in Shookerwar Pait, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7-30 A.M.

Any information required in regard to the conditions of sale can be had by applying to the Clerk, at the Office of the Municipality, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., any day, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS excepted.

KERO L. CHUTTRI,
Chairman, Poona M. M. C.

Poona, 15th March 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, issued between any Stations on this Railway, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, and intervening days will be AVAILABLE FOR RETURN on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April 1872.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th March 1872.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of 1872 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 15th day of March 1872, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff.

15th March 1872.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

No Goa Powder should be accepted as genuine unless it bears the above name.

SEE POLICE REPORT, JAN. 30th, 1872.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE, up to 29th February 1872.

Atkins, F. T.
Ashworth, J.
Brankston, J. M.
Broonee, E.
Bende, K. K.
Blyth, F.
Barnes, J. D.
Bomanjee, H.
Britain, R.
Beale, W.
Bowring, A. W. & Co.
Campbell, C.
Cobden, W. B.
Combs, J. A.
Dada hoy Bapoojee.
DeSilvestri.
Daniell, F. W.
Doran, D. J. W.
Dorma, J.
Eunjee Cowasjee & Co.
Gray, Col
Gopali Bapoo Meerujkur.
Griffiths, J.
Guirovicz, G.
Gereaty, T.
Gillbot, R. H.
Henslowe, F. H.
Hawthorne, W.
Horovitz, J.
Hawks, F. A.
Heads and Freeman & Co.
Hadkins, C. W.
Hornby, R. C.
Holmes, S., Mrs.
Judd Mrs.
Johnstone, D. A.
Johnson, T.
Killie, J., Surgeon-Major.
Kyte, W. A.
Law, J. H.
Laurd, F., Captain.
Mills, T.
Mayne, D. H. H., Lieut.
Mahomed Meerkhan.
Morgan, E.
Muncherjee Rottonjee and Nowrojee Byramjee.
Morgan, W. St., Lieut.
Muncheram Dayabhoy.
Noyes, D., Mrs.
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee.
Pendlebury, J.
Pierson, W., Captain.
Peile, C.
Prinsep, Mrs.
Pallunjee Jamsetjee.
Ragoba Sadasew.
Remmelier, A. A. D.
Robbins, F.
Scott, W. H.
Simmons, J. D., Rev.
Smith, T.
Thomas, Dr.
Thompson, Lieut.
Tandy, J.
Thacker, W.
Thacker, T. G.
Wilson, G. H. D.
Wooruffe, Captain.
Wregglesworth.
Wilson, H.
Watts, H. W.
White, D.

Bombay General Post Office, 16th March 1872.

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS;
with

bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals;

a handsome selection just landed, at each

Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles;
three light with lustres,
at each
Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps;
at each
Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps;
at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps;
at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns.
ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s,

THE TRINITY OF WORLDS.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.
A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Ms. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Ms. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Ms. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co., Messrs. FRAMJEE BHICAJEE and SONS, here, and Ms. DADABHOY SHAPOORJEE, Baroda.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

LIFE INSURANCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, until TUESDAY the 19th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 5th March 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Late Supreme Court File.—Equity Side.

NANEE TARRA NAIQEEN MUNGESH KURREEN ....Complainant.

vs.

KHOJA ALLARUCKHIA SOOMAR, Executor of the last Will and Testament of TARRA NAIQUEEN MUNGESH KURREEN, deceased ....Defendant.

By Original Bill; and

CASSINATH, by his next friend, CRUSHNARAO RAGHOBA ....Complainant.

vs.

KHOJA ALLARUCKHIA SOOMAR, Executor of the last Will and Testament of TARRA NAIQUEEN MUNGESH KURREEN, deceased, and NARRAYAN, Son of LUXUMEE TARRA, deceased, and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA-in-COUNCIL, and DOORGA NANEE NAIQUEEN ....Defendants.

By Amended Bill.

Pursuant to an Order made by this Honourable Court in the above causes, and bearing date the 16th day of June 1871, Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Tarra Naiqueen Mungesh Kurreen, late of Bombay, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of April 1849, affecting the estate of Nanee Tarra Naiqueen Munguesh Kurreen, late of Bombay, deceased, the daughter of the said Tarra Naiqueen Mungesh Kurreen, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of January 1855, and especially any incumbrance or claim in or upon certain immoveable property formerly the property of the said Tarra Naiqueen Mungesh Kurreen, and by her dealt with by her last Will and Testament as in the pleadings in the above causes mentioned, situate in Bhooleshwur Road, Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 46, and consisting of a piece or parcel of Land containing six thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight square feet, with certain buildings and erections thereon (commonly known as Tarra Naiqueen's Chall) are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my Office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be excluded from any benefit under the said Order.—Dated this 8th day of March 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Master in Equity.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 667 of 1870.

DINSHAW DORABJEE MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Chundunwaddy, outside the Fort........................Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVIND PANDOORUNG and WITTOBA PANDOORUNG, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing there at Wittulwaddy, outside the Fort.........Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY the 18th day of March, next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 5th day of September 1871, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung :—

The right, title, and interest of the Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the stable attached thereto, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Khutterwady Street, near Wittulwady, and fronting the west thereof in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 149 containing by admeasurement 561 square yards, and bounded on or towards the east by the public passage called the Khutterwady Street, on or towards the west by the property of Parvatibaee, widow of the late Pandurung Mancojee, on or towards the north by the house of Gungajee Pursotum, and on or towards the south by the house of Ganputrao Pandoorung, and which said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Babajee Ragoonath and others, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,577-8-6 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung in the above specified property, subject to the mortgage claim of Achratbai.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, in Apollo Street, Fort.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th February 1872.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDASS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.

JAMES BOGIE,
Sole Agent for Western India.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers :—

"Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."

(True Extract.) J. B.

NOTICES.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSIERY.

No. 50—SUPERFINE WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE—

8 inch	Rs. 6-8	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	6-8	,, ,,
9 ,,	7-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	7-0	,, ,,

No. 60—SUPERIOR WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE, Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg—

8 inch	Rs. 8-0	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	8-0	,, ,,
9 ,,	9-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	9-0	,, ,,

No. 55 W.—WHITE LISLE THREAD—

8½ inch	Rs. 6-8	per box of ½ dozen.
9 ,,	7-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	7-8	,, ,,

No. 65 W.—WHITE LISLE THREAD, Double Heels and Feet, and full fashioned Leg—

8 inch	Rs. 9-0	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	9-8	,, ,,
9 ,,	9-8	,, ,,
9½ ,,	9-8	,, ,,
10 ,,	10-0	,, ,,

No. 75 W.—WHITE LISLE THREAD, Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg—

8 inch	Rs. 12-0	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	12-8	,, ,,
9 ,,	12-8	,, ,,
9½ ,,	13-0	,, ,,
10 ,,	13-0	,, ,,

No. 85 W.—WHITE LISLE THREAD—Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg, recommended for General Wear—

8 inch	Rs. 13-8	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	14-0	,, ,,
9 ,,	14-8	,, ,,
9½ ,,	15-0	,, ,,
10 ,,	16-0	,, ,,

No. 95 W.—WHITE LISLE THREAD, Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg, superior quality—

8 inch	Rs. 16-0	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	16-8	,, ,,
9 ,,	17-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	17-8	,, ,,
10 ,,	18-8	,, ,,

No. 105—WHITE LISLE THREAD, Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg, beautifully fine—

8 inch	Rs. 20-0	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	21-0	,, ,,
9 ,,	22-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	22-8	,, ,,

No. 100W.—LACE THREAD, Double Heels and Feet, full-fashioned Leg, best London make—

8 inch	Rs. 22-0	per box ½ dozen.
8½ ,,	23-0	,, ,,
9 ,,	23-0	,, ,,

No. 80—2-THREAD WHITE BALBRIGGAN, Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg—

9½ inch Rs. 12-8 per dozen.

No. 90—2-THREAD WHITE BALBRIGGAN, Double Heels and Feet, full fashioned Leg, very strong—

8½ inch	Rs. 13-0	per dozen.
9 ,,	13-0	,,
9½ ,,	13-0	,,

No. 32—2-THREAD BROWN BALBRIGGAN HOSE, full fashioned Double Heels and Feet, embroidered.

8½ inch	Rs. 14-0	per box ½ dozen.
9 ,,	15-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	16-0	,, ,,
10 ,,	17-0	,, ,,

No. 86—2-THREAD BROWN BALBRIGGAN HOSE, full fashioned Double Heels and Feet, Coloured, Embroidered.

8½ inch	Rs. 16-0	per box ½ dozen.
9 ,,	17-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	18-0	,, ,,
10 ,,	20-0	,, ,,

No. 40—2-THREAD BROWN BALBRIGGAN HOSE, full fashioned Double Heels and Feet, Coloured, Embroidered.

8½ inch	Rs. 18-0	per box ½ dozen.
9 ,,	19-0	,, ,,
9½ ,,	21-0	,, ,,
10 ,,	23-0	,, ,,

No. 800 S—WHITE COTTON HOSE, full fashioned Double Heels and Feet—

8½ inch	Rs. 15-8	per dozen.
9 ,,	15-8	,,
9½ ,,	16-8	,,

No. 38 S—WHITE COTTON HOSE, full fashioned Double Heels and Feet—

8½ inch	Rs. 19-0	per dozen.
9 ,,	20-0	,,

No. 32—2-THREAD SUPERIOR WHITE COTTON HOSE, full fashioned Double Heels and Feet—a thoroughly good article—

8 inch	Rs. 23-8	per dozen.
8½ ,,	24-8	,,
9 ,,	25-8	,,

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,
(*Late of Hummum Street,*)
BOMBAY.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

COTTON GINS, COMPETITIVE TRIAL.

THE Undersigned has the honour to INFORM GENTLEMEN personally interested in any PARTICULAR GIN, and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY generally, that under instructions received from the Secretary of State for India, COMPETITIVE TRIALS, both at DHARWAR and at BROACH, will shortly be CONDUCTED by Mr. W. BOWDEN, Jr., specially deputed from England for that purpose. All particulars, and printed copies of Rules for conducting the trials, which are as nearly as possible the same as those enforced at the late Manchester competition, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th March 1872.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.
SPECIAL STOCK.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY invite inspection to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK in the FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PURCHASERS.

BEST TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Overland Trunks, fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct height for the Cabin	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 31 0
Ladies' with Tray. Light and Strong Folding Division for Millinery, and Upper Compartment	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway Seat, Wide and Flat, Strong Brass Lock, fitted with Shirt Case, &c., a very serviceable article	22 24 26	22 0 23 8 25 0	25 0 26 0 28 8
Solid Leather Folding Portmanteaus, turn-over Edges, Copper Rivetted, Shirt Case, &c., fitted with Strong Lever Lock, and outside Straps	21 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
Cash or Courier Bags, Morocco Leather or best Canvas, fitted with Patent Spring Lock		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
Rug Straps, best Bridle Leather	......	2 0	2 4
Soiled Linen Bags, Stout Canvas, with strong Tumbler Lock		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
The Gladstone Bag. Made of Grained Leather, fitted with Patent Lock and outside Strap, very light and	24 26	27 0 29 0	31 0 33 0
Overland Chairs. The best-made, real Birchwood, and strong Steel Screws throughout		9 8 11 8 13 8	10 8 13 0 15 0
Travelling Pillows	......	2 0	2 4
Rugs, Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft		12 8	14 0
Neat Collars, Large Size		16 8	18 8
Scotch Mauds		16 8	18 8

SUPERIOR SHIRTS.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, obtained from the original Manufacturer	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel, neat stripes, and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat stripes, all the new designs, the best quality	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collar attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, neat stripes, Collar attached	22 8	25 0
White Long Cloth, best Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 8
Fine Long Cloth, best Cambric Fronts	22 8	25 0
Dress, fine Embroidered Fronts, each	7 8	8 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

Gent's Fine Cotton Socks ....per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,,	12 8	13 8
,, Neat Stripes ,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes ,,	16 8	18 8
,, ,, Balbriggan ,,	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread ,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	14 8	16 8
,, ,, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers for Sportsmen { Fine Ribbed ....per pair	4 12	5 8
{ Stout / Best quality ,,	5 0	6 8
Bathing Drawers ....per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino............half doz.	19 0	21 0
{ Super ,,	24 0	27 0
{ Silk and Merino ,,	30 0	35 0

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakspeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket, Military (a special Mess Collar)....doz.	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Cambric Tie attached ..doz.	6 8	7 8

SCARFS—LATEST NOVELTIES.

Duke of Cornwall, Peer, Stroller, Jules Favre, Kensington, Livingstone, Promenade	1 12 to 2 12	2 0 to 3 2

LARGE OR SMALL KNOT SPRING FASTENING.

Made Dress Ties	0 14	1 0
Black or Coloured Tom-Thumb	0 14	1 0
Black or Coloured Eglingtons	1 4	1 8
Winsors, to tie Bow or Knot	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR BRACES.

White or Scarlet Berlin	2 0	2 4
Leather, or Gayots	2 0	2 4
Cantab, United Service	2 6	2 12

ELLWOOD'S HELMETS.

Regulation { Best quality (Cork and Felt)	16 0	18 0
{ Second quality	14 8	16 0
Hunting { Best Cork	16 8	18 0
{ Drill and Felt	13 8	15 0
{ Drab Felt	8 8	10 0
Dress Hats, Extra quality	14 0	12 8
Drab Felt Hats, in Soft Tweed	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for Evening wear, all the New Shapes	5 0	6 0
Stiff and Soft Felt	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps and Tweed Caps	6 8	7 8

SLEEPING KIT OR DRESSING GOWN.		
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 0
Flannel	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool	17 8	19 0
Striped Silk	23 0	25 0

BEST CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS WASHED AND HEM'D.				
Cash Rs. 5 per doz.	10-8	13-8	15 0	17 0
Credit ,, 6	12-0	15-0	11 0	19 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs } Warranted 14	3 12	4 4
Collar } Carat Gold on	1 8	1 12
Solitaires. } Ivory Backs...	4 8	5 0

Damask Cloths ....from each	12 8	14 0
Damask Napkins ,, doz.	10 8	12 0
Darlington Towels ,, doz.	9 8	10 8
Turkish Towels ,, doz.	21 0	23 0
Harrockses Sheets ....per pair	11 8	13 0
Umbrellas Patent Frames { Alpacca	6 8	7 8
{ Best Silk	10 8	12 0
White Covers for the above	2 8	3 0

A Large Stock of Walking Sticks Natural Handles.

Light office Suits, Fancy Angola Trouserings, Coatings, &c., of the best manufacture.

Mofussil Orders meet with immediate attention if accompanied by a Remittance.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

A VETERINARY SURGEON of experience whose time for the present is unoccupied, OFFERS his SERVICES to the PUBLIC, and can be consulted daily upon all subjects relative to his profession.—Apply

VETERINARY SURGEON,
Watson's Hotel.

Bombay, 15th March 1872.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.
SQUARE PIANOS, BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

HARMONIUMS,
BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS,
Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches
Do do do 14 by 14 ,,

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 8
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO.,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ...	,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ...	,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.

Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMISOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior

GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS.
Do. do. GLOVE KID do.
Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC GOLOSH BOOTS
Do. do. CALF do. do. do.
LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels).

Terms—Cash.

RUSSELL & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BETTER feeling in Press Co. shares; other shares dull. Government Papers brisk.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	111
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	100-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,275
800	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,210
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,585
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	860
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,065
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,625
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,775

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,280
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	915
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	325
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,250
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,110
200	500	all	53⅓do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,900
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,120
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,075
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,010
2,00	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16 to 1s. 11⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	219

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	R 10-6-2 to 10-6-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109⅞ to 110
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101⅞
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

CALCUTTA.—14TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents at Rs. 99-2, 99-3 and 99-4, or 0-14 to 0-12 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5 per cents, at Rs. 109-9 and 109-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, yesterday, at Rs. 1,430.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares, at Rs. 545.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 39 and 40.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 252 per £20.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th March, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th March, 8-7 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Read Sea, 17th March, time not given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 36	0 2
,, Kurrachee	1 19	0 5
,, Madras	one message in	8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th March, 5-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th March, 12-3 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s' 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Marc	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	ywell Castle (s)	Satterley	Cardiff, Feb. 6.
	artago Nova (s)	Reid	Newcastle, Feb. 4.
	Eliza Hunting (s)	Goje	Sunderland, Feb. 3.
	Ophelia	Towell	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
	Annot Lyle	Yeb	Liverpool, Nov. 8.
17	Canute (s)	Armstrong	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
	Lady Nyassa (s)	Xavier	Goa, March 14.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Goa, March 14.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Dilston Castle (s)	Hunter	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Redewater (s)	Richards	Liverpool.
	Prince Llewellyn	Owen	Rangoon.
	Kathleen Mary	Brown	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Killarney, to Galle.

Steamer Oriental, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Brig Exonia, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
13	Crosby (s)	London.
14	Patna (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
14	Carnatic	London.
	Crosby (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Como (s), 8 cases oilmanstores, King and Co.

South Tyne (s), 80 kegs and 8 casks iron nails, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Como (s), 22 cases oilmanstores and 12 cases bacon, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 7 packages iron safes, hardware, and measure tapes, Bhoymia Heptoola; 3 cases perfumery, Tyebally Akburally.

Dilston Castle (s), 8 casks writing ink, and 1 case tooth powder, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

Hutton (s), 39 cases oilmanstores, Ebram Hajee Moledin and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manilla, 6 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.

Prince Patrick, 4 bales hides and 6 bales skins, Hajee Ebram Jataker.

Augusta, 17 bales cotton, Lilladhur Gordhun.

Prince Leopold, 25 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.

Knight Commander, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Thunderbolt, 400 bags myrabollams, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 2,000 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala.

Royal Standard (s), 6 boxes sandalwood oil, R. M. Patell; 18 bales hides, Khaikoobhoy Nansee; 175 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 37 bales wool, Hannutshaw Esucksa.

Pekin (s), 18 bales coir fibre, and 19 bales coir yarn, Canjee Megjee.

Mongolia (s), 108 bales coir yarn, Canjee Megjee; 50 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co. 190 bales wool, 2 ursey Khutow.

Virago (s), 27 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 25 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 30 bales wool, Hussonbhoy Goolamhusson and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Hurridass Soonderdass; 50 bales wool, Megjee Premjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria; 250 bales wool, Lyon and Co.

Athol (s), 25 bales cotton, and 25 bales hemp, Mooljee Heerjee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 45 bales wool, Dayall Coorjee; 14 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Errato (s), 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber and Co.; 80 bales wool, Purshotum Torsy.

Como (s), 339 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Dayall Ruttonsey; 6 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

South Tyne (s), 64 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 26 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR LONDON.

Malabar, 42 cases sherry, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.

Pekin (s), 13 cases bloodstones J. C. and Co.; 40 cases oilbanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 120 pieces and 7 bags E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 9 bundles E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy.

Mongolia (s), 99 bales skins, Cheena Esmall and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia (s), 200 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee.

FOR BREMEN.

Mirfield (s), 1,000 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pekin (s), 8 bales skins, Dossajee Esmalljee and Co.; 100 bags coffee, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

Oriental (s), 100 bales cotton, Husraz Paroonmul.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 17th instant:—

					Rs. A. P.
1,'00	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	4¼ lbs.	3 6 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 6 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 12 0
1,000	,, ,, T. Red Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,		3 5 3
2,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		3 5 0
300	,, White Jacconets	40 ,,	12 ,,		2 4 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	12 ,,		2 7 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	12 ,,		2 10 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	12 ,,		2 13 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	12 ,,		3 0 0

COTTON.

100	candies New Oomrawuttee (ready)	Rs. 260-62
50	,, ,, Broach M.G. (ready)	,, 291½
25	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 292
25	,, ,, Sawg. Dharwar ,,	,, 270
200	,, ,, ,, (15th May)	,, 267
50	,, ,, Broach M.G. (ready)	,, 290-92
100	,, ,, Dhollera (10th May)	,, 254
25	,, ,, Bhownuggur (8 days)	,, 257
500	,, ,, Dhollera (10th May)	,, 255

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Copper Braziers	Rs. 50½ per cwt.
300 candies Nail Rods Round Iron	,, 45 per cdy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Turner, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on leave, from Campbellpore.

Foote, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Moradabad.

Kane, Captain, 3rd (The Buffs) Regiment, on sick leave, from Benares.

Willis, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on sick leave, from Umballa.

Collier, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Asseerghur.

Trevelyan, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Nuggur.

Gibbs, Lieutenant, 1-11th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Morar.

Nomer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Kelly, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Hope, Lieut.-Col., Royal Artillery, on promotion, to Rangoon.

Brady, Lieut., 1-6th Foot, from depot, to Peshawur.

Bowers, Captain, 59th Foot, from depot, to Nusseerabad.

Hire, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Allahabad.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Beatson, Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Army Medical Department, to join, to Meerut.

Crawford, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Army Medical Department, to join, to Umballa.

Sanford, Captain, Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.

Wakefield, Surgeon, 19th N. I., on leave, to Kairwarah.

Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Martin, Lieutenant, Royal, Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.

Dove, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.

MARCH 17.

Cameron, Major, 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Chuckrata.

Anthonisz, Assistant, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,

Poona, 16th March 1872.

Major C. A. C. Hawkins, S. C., is placed on general duty, Asseerghur, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 203, dated 13th inst., Brig. Genl. Woolcombe, C. B., is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 795 to Dec. last, Vet. Surg. Constant was directed to travel to Neemuch on duty at the public expense.

Surg. C. J. F. McDowell is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 8th ult.

Sergt. Thomas Mills, 56th Foot, is appointed Embarkation Sergeant at Bombay, and transferred to the unattached list, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1859.

Sergt. Michael Byrne (49th Foot), unattached list, Comst. Dept., is remanded to his regt. in the rank of private for misconduct.

Private Byrne should be sent to the Deolallee Depot to await an opportunity or his joining his corps.

Sergt. J. Clinch (D Brig. R. H. A.) unattached list, Ordnance Department, is remanded to his brigade in the rank of Bombardier, and will join C. Bat. at Ahmednuggur.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindustanee by the lower standard test:—

Gunner T. Moss, D Brig. R. H. A.

Lance Corporal J. T. Reardon, 1st Bat. 2nd Foot.

Private J. C. Hanna, 1st Bat. 2nd Foot.

The following arrangements are confirmed:—

16th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Col. Chesshyre officiated as Commandant, Major Newport as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Capt. Strong as Wing Officer, and Captain Yonge as Qr. Mr., in addition to his own duties, from the 29th Feb. to the 6th March 1872.

With the sanction of Government, Conductor Thomas Draper, Ordnance Dept., is permitted to retire on the pension of his rank in Europe, viz., £75 a year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. C. Collingwood (H Bat. 9th Brig.), from 8th March to 6th April 1872 to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

4th Hussars.—Qr. Mr. M. Careb to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Qr. Mr. G. Masters, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Sergt. J. P. Cunningham, M.D., to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

15th Hussars—Capt G. J. H. Pearson, from the 12th to the 20th March 1872, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe.

3rd Foot (1st Batt.)—Lieut. A. Innes, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

11th Foot (1st Bat.)—Major G. T. Osborne, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Paymaster D. Simpson to England, per troopship, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Lieut. G. Christie, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Col. C. K. Bushe, from 6th March to 4th April 1872, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Col. J. Fairbrother, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 25th N. L. I., from 10th March to 8th April 1871, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Staff Corps.—Capt. A. R. Highland (1st Light Cavalry), to the Hills from 8th March 1872 to 6th April 1872, on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 13th March, 1872.

The officers marginally named, having completed a course of instruction in Army Signalling at Poorundhur, are directed to travel from that station to Poona expeditiously by phaeton at the public expense and from thence by rail and steamer at the public expense to Kurrachee to rejoin their regiment.

66th Foot.
Ensign Wood.
Ensign Stevenson.

Poona, 14th March 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

H. M.'s 56th Foot.—Surg. Maj. Foakes, for 60 days, from the 10th March 1872.

8th Regt. N. I.—Maj. O. W. Wahab, for 60 days, from the 2nd April 1872 privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. B. T., the following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff Asst. Surg. Coats to proceed to Deolallee by rail at the public expense.

Staff Asst. Surg. Malloy to do duty with the General Depot, Poona, as a temporary measure.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th March 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th N. I.—Major F. J. Ripley, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd., vice Whiting, dated 21st Feb. 1872.

Major P. H. F. Harris, S. C., to be Wing Officer, vice Ripley, dated 21st Feb. 1872.

Under instructions from the War Office, the undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England, without delay, to join the brigades into which they have been promoted, viz:—

Second Capt. F. J. G. Hill, and Lt. (Local Capt.) T. B. Tyler, A. Brigade Royal Horse Arty., to join the 14th Brigade.

Lt. (Local Capt.) S. Simpson, 13th Brigade, to join the 11th Brigade.

Lt.-Col. C. C. Johnson, S. C., on return from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

1st Foot.—Capt. F. de L. Morison, 2nd Batn.

1st. Foot.—Capt. F. C. H. Brooke, 1st Batn.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the the 17th Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. R. De la C. Corbett, M.D., B Baty. 16th Brig. R. A., to assume medical charge of the detachment of convalescents proceeding to Darjeeling from the Presidency, and to rejoin his battery on completion of that duty.

Dated the 23rd Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. M. Courtney to assume medical charge of the 8th N. I.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 22nd Feb. 1872, directing Asst Surg. J. Latchford, M.B., 2nd Batn. 1st Foot, to proceed to Nynee Tal, and report himself to the senior medical officer at that station for duty.

Dated the 22nd Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. A. J. Ferguson, to proceed to Lucknow, on being relieved by Asst. Surg. A. Allan, M.D., 1st Battn 17th Foot, and to report himself at the office of the Insptr Genl. of Hospitals.

Cawnpore Brigade Order, dated the 19th Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. Deane, 35th N. I., to assume medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Dorundah Station Order, dated the 24th Nov. 1871, directing Dr. Hoskins, Civil Surg., Ranchee, to afford medical aid to the right half battalion 10th N. I., on the departure of head quarters and left half of the batn.

1st Goorkhas.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st Feb. 1872, making the following appointments, vice Lt.-Col. R. S. Hill, offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing officer, proceeded on leave:—

Major P. Story, offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Capt. C. Mercer, 1st Wing Subtn., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, March 16.)

Mr. Major Henry Court, C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of Allahabad, the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the 29th March, 1872.

Doctor Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, Civil Surgeon of Jounpore, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that station.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, Asst. Magistrate and Coll., Meerut, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge, Allahabad, vice Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson.

Mr. Bazett Wetenhall Colvin, Magistrate and Collector, Furruckabad, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. James Hunter Prinsep.

From the 27th of February, the date on which Mr. Sladen took charge of his office as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade—

Mr. Joseph Smith to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 2nd grade.

Mr. James Kennedy to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. Phillip White to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Commnr. of the 1st class from the 7th Feb. 1872, the date Col. Augustus Henry Terman resumed charge of the Jaloun District.

Mr. Gilbert Pocklington Money, District and Sessions Judge, from Azimgurh to Bareilly.

Mr. Cairnes Anthony Daniell, Magistrate and Collector, from Moradabad to Bareilly, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. Elliott Colvin.

Mr. Richard Henry Clifford, Magistrate and Collector, to Moradabad.

Mr. George Henry Lawrence, Magistrate and Collector, from Bijnour to Allygurh.

Mr. George Boles Pasley, Magistrate and Collector, from Ghazeepoor to Bijnour.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 18	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 26	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Apr. 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Mar. 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S.'N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Mar. 18	Friday	Aug. 9
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 16
,,	Apr. 1	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 15	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 20
,,	May 6	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 13	,,	Oct. 7
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 21
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 28
,,	Jun. 7	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 25
,,	July 5	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 23
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 30

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The next ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "ALTAMONT," Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Cumballa Hill, 14th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

EVERITT—March 17th, at Colaba, James Everitt, Boilermaker, H. M.'s Dockyard, late of Colchester, aged 33 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRYSTIE—March 9th, at Mangalore, the wife of George Chrystie, Esq., Captain, Madras Staff Corps, of twin sons.

LAMB—February 29th, at Buchour Factory, Durbhungah, the wife of T. A. Lamb, Esq., of a daughter.

MACQUOID—March 9th, at Aurungabad, the wife of Major R. K. Macquoid, Comdg. 3rd Infy. H. C., of a daughter.

MINTY—March 12th, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Commissariat Staff Sergeant J. Minty, of a son, who survived his birth seven hours.

SIMSON—February 28th, at No. 39, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, the wife of Henry Bruce Simson, of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—VAUGHAN—March 9th, at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. J Macalister Thomson, James Bell, to Eleanor Vaughan.

BIRD—MANNING—March 9th, at Christ Church, Rawul Pindee, by the Rev. Malcolm Laing, Captain Corrie Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Emily, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, Commandant 25th Punjab Infantry.

MANSON—LANE—March 14th, at Booldana, West Berar, by the Rev. J. B. Trend, M.A., George Manson, Esq., of Bombay, to Eliza Jane, only daughter of James Lane, Esq., late of Herne Hill, Surrey.

SPENCER—HARVEY—March 12th, at St. George's, Agra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, Chaplain, Lionel Dixon Spencer, Esq., M.D., Bengal Medical Staff, to Elizabeth Gordon Lamond, eldest daughter of A. Harvey, Esq., M.D., Professor in Aberdeen University.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—March 12th, at Coonoor, Charles Murray, Esq., late of Madras, aged 45.

SMITH—March 8th, in the train, between Serampore and Howrah, Ellen, the beloved wife of C. Steuart Smith, T. Agent, A. S. Readers' Society.

TOD—February 27th, at Bangalore, of muguct, after measles, Thomas, the beloved son of Mr. T. Tod, Supervisor, Mysore D. P. W., aged two years and six days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

THE recent discussions on the water supply of Bombay, opportunely aided by the publication of the new Census returns, have brought out with great clearness one point, that, with the addition of the Toolsee reservoir, Vehar will suffice for all the wants of this city, and that, therefore, no elaborate and costly scheme for conveying water from fifty miles away need be thought of. Captain Tulloch's Report will be useful, no doubt, to the next generation; but it does not concern us at present. It is a common mistake, in talking of the quantity of water required here, to assume that 30 gallons a head is the minimum that sanitary authorities have declared should be available for distribution in Bombay itself. Some figures quoted at the meeting of the Bench on Tuesday, to show how large a proportion of the water supply of English towns is lost in leakage, have helped to dispel this delusion; and it should be noticed that three years ago Dr. Lumsdaine, in his evidence before the Water Supply and Drainage Commission, corrected in distinct terms the popular error on this subject. Asked by the Chairman, "What supply per "head ought there to be available in Bombay?" Dr. Lumsdaine answered—"I should say a mini-"mum of 30 gallons." Colonel Kendall then asked, "Do you mean to say that each person should "draw 30 gallons, or that the supply provided "by the reservoir should be that?"—Answer—"That the reservoir should provide for that." Now, Toolsee and Vehar together would provid 30 gallons a head. Mr. Aitken found that 8½ million gallons flowed in one day through the Vehar main at Parell, giving 10 gallons a head in Bombay itself, according to the then accepted estimates of population, and over 13 gallons a head according to the new Census. Assuming, then, that five or six gallons a head is a fair limit of actual consumption, and allowing for waste of all kinds, we shall surely, when Toolsee raises the available supply in the city to about 18 gallons, have abundance of good water for all purposes. These considerations should make the Government of Bombay pause before refusing once more to sanction that inlet tower, approved of by their own engineer, Colonel Kennedy, which would enable the Municipality at any time to settle the water-supply question for good-and-all by laying down an independent main from the Toolsee lake to this city.

A CONCESSION has recently been made by the Financial Department, Government of India, which may to some extent lessen the hardships officials in Presidency towns have to bear as regards the heavy house rent they are called upon to pay. So far as military officers of the Staff Corps in civil employ, chaplains, and to some extent officers of the Marine Department are concerned, for years past the Government have either allowed them rent-free quarters or a proportional sum relative to their ranks which would enable them to cover house rent. Thus for instance junior chaplains have been allowed Rs. 90 per mensem, and if we mistake not the following assignments have been conceded to Staff Corps officers in civil employ:—

Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels	Rs. 125
Majors	,, 100
Captains	,, 75

Last year an application was made by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India to concede the same privileges to the Financial officers of the Government of India, who are in reality their accredited representatives in this Presidency; but with that usual desire for economising which characterises the Supreme Government, so far as its own officers are concerned, the application was negatived. It does appear strange that, while officers of the Postal and Educational Departments and the military are allowed Presidency house allowances, those allowances should not be extended to the Financial Department also. If officers of that department are transferred from one Presidency to another according to the exigencies of the service to which they belong, the stronger ought to be the reason for conceding to them Presidency allowances, which are given as a rule to most officers under the local Government. But, if the Supreme Government negatived that proposition, it has since conceded to all officers the right to obtain State loans without interest for the purposes of building houses either in Presidency towns or in those stations where house rent is dear or where house accommodation is scanty.

So far as this Presidency is concerned, we trust that this concession will be largely made use of; for it is only in the increase of buildings in Bombay that we may look for any decrease of those excessive rents which have prevailed ever since the majority of houses in the Presidency have been monopolised by a few Parsee or native owners. In the vicinity of the Fort, where it is almost impossible to obtain land unless a very large rental is paid, officers of Government will not be able to avail themselves of the facilities for building placed within their reach; but this should not prevent the land already reclaimed at Back Bay from being let out in convenient plots. At present a civil officer attached to the Presidency, living in an ordinary moderate-sized house, pays away during the six years he may stay in Bombay for house rent alone, say, ten thousand rupees, in some instances even fifteen thousand. This sum, borrowed from the State, would enable those officers, who might wish to build, to save the amount now spent on rents, and besides they would have the satisfaction of investing their money safely and profitably, and not wasting it without any adequate return as at present.

The following is a brief resume of the rules, which will show the terms on which public servants may be allowed to borrow in future from the State:—It has been ruled by the Government that advances will be subject to the following conditions: All such advances must be *bona fide* required for the purpose of building suitable houses for the personal residence of the officers concerned; and, if more is advanced than shall be actually expended for the purpose, the surplus shall be refunded to Government. It is stipulated that the whole advance must be repaid in two years. Recovery will be made by the Treasury officer or other disbursing officers deducting monthly instalments equal to one twenty-fourth part of the advance from the salary bills of the officer concerned. In order to secure Government from loss consequent on an officer dying or quitting the service prior to complete repayment of the advance, the house so built must be mortgaged to Government, by whom the mortgage will be released on the full amount of the advance being liquidated. The officer must satisfy Government regarding his title to the land upon which the house is, or is proposed to be, built. To protect the Government from loss, it has also been ruled that an officer quitting, or removed from, the station where he has built a house, before the whole amount of the advance has been liquidated, will continue liable to the deduction of his monthly instalment until the advance has been repaid; but, with the special sanction of the local Government, he may be allowed to dispose of the house provided he is thereby enabled to clear off at once the whole amount due or to transfer it to any officer of his own or higher rank, the future deductions being made from the salary of such officer.

We think these rules are fair and equitable, and if they tend to induce officers of Government to build in Bombay a great gain will have been achieved. The new rules will help to break that monopoly in houses which has caused the present high and artificial rents, and which has been for years past the cause of general complaint against a residence in this island.

SIR R. TEMPLE, we now learn, will not make his Financial Statement till the 3rd or 4th April.

IT is not improbable that Panchgunny will be selected by the Lawrence Military Asylum Commission as a site for an orphanage.

MR. J. S. DRUMMOND is to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Saran, and Mr. C. B. Garrett as Magistrate and Collector of Bankura.

MR. W. LEFLEMING ROBINSON has been gazetted to officiate as Commissioner of the Rajshahai Division during the absence of Mr. E. W. Molony.

LIEUTENANT MORTON, of the 1st Battalion of the 6th Foot, has been appointed Private Secretary and A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is said to have accepted the resignation tendered by Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

MR. R. V. COCKERELL has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Additional Judge of Hooghly, and Mr. A. Levien as Additional Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Bakarganj.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) understand that the Board of Revenue has recommended that the appointment of the Officiating Collector of Stamps and Income Tax should be filled by a covenanted officer.

MR. HERBERT HANKEY has been re-appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagoug Division, from the date on which he took charge from Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley.

THE Government of India, it appears, has approved of the expediency of amalgamating under Government management, or under its supreme control, the Account and Audit Departments of Guaranteed Railways.

THE *Pioneer* assures its readers that H. R. H. the Infant Dom Augusto of Portugal was entertained by the Portuguese community of Bombay on Tuesday last. How is it that we Bombayites have not heard of the event before?

THE *Gaulois* has the following:—"Germany is now engaged in negotiating with Mr. Gladstone with a view to obtain a treaty favouring the admittance into England of its wines produced on the Rhine and Moselle Valley."

WE hear that for facilitating commercial transactions the Government of India has in contemplation the introduction of currency notes for Rs. 10,000 each, and has sent in a requisition to the Secretary of State for a supply of such notes.

ABOUT seventeen thousand pupils, it is stated, receive instructions in English, Persian, Gurmukhee, &c., in the schools established in Cashmere by the Maharajah. Steps are being taken to set up a press for publishing translations of the Shastras.

IT is stated that Mr. R. W. Lodwick, acting Accountant-General, Bengal, has applied to the Government of India for one year's leave to proceed to Europe. As Mr. F. Lushington is not expected to return to India for some time, a new man will have to be appointed to the department.

THE Supreme Government have called upon the Judges of the Madras High Court to ascertain whether any reduction can conveniently be made in the number of the present Judges, there being every probability that one of the Judges will retire from the service by the end of March next.

IN consequence of the repeated robberies that have recently taken place in the Nizam's dominions, that Government has made provision for the safety of Europeans when travelling in His Highness' country, by allowing an armed person to accompany the traveller on the journey taken through any portion of the Deccan.

A FEW days ago the Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* stated that about 200 stands of arms on their way to a Native State had been confiscated at the railway station at Allahabad. Our Allahabad contemporary, who being on the spot ought to know about the truth or untruth of the report, assures us that *no such occurrence has taken place.*

RAM SING, the Kooka Chief, arrived in Calcutta as a State prisoner on Monday evening, and was immediately sent on to Rangoon. He was taken to Howrah with a servant, in charge of a European police officer and some native constables. He is a tall man, over six feet in height, and seems to be very old. His hair, beard, mustachoes, and whiskers are grey.

A CONTEMPORARY, drawing attention to the appointment of Mr. Girdlestone to Khatmandu, advocates special provision being made for civilians broken down by the climate or hard work. Might it not be well, asks the *Pioneer*, to fix a comparatively early term, eight, ten, or at most twelve years, at which either the weakly civilians may claim an aggregate pension or the State have the power to compel them to take it?

THE Lahore Volunteers are at present writhing under the following sarcasm by the *Punjab Times*:—"From the number of umbrellas which we have seen paraded by our dashing local Volunteers we hasten to inform our readers that they may anticipate the perusal of an order from the Horse Guards sanctioning these articles as weapons of defence both in times of peace and war. We have not yet ourselves seen the order."

SIAM appears to be a country abounding in mineral wealth. Gold, copper, and iron of great purity, have lately been discovered, and lead and tin mines have been worked by the Government for some time. The gold was discovered in Kabin, the copper and iron at Lapaburi, and the lead and tin at Kanbari. Two Germans who landed about a month ago at Bankok have made arrangements to work the copper mines for the Siamese Government.

THE Civil Engineers of the Bengal Public Works Department have started an Endowment Fund for giving scholarships to the Cooper's Hill College. The idea was started by Mr. Leonard, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and it has been most liberally responded to by the Service generally, sufficient subscriptions having been already promised to enable the Fund to give exhibitions to the extent of £250 per annum.

THE *Englishman* says—"It has been positively stated in certain quarters that Mr. Pigott, who was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook when that nobleman was Under-Secretary of State for War, is to come out to India in the same capacity. The statement, however probable, is as yet mere rumour. As far as we can learn from letters and telegrams, the Governor General elect has not yet notified the appointment of his Private Secretary. With those of our contemporaries who have written upon the subject we venture to hope that Major O. T. Burne may be retained in the appointment he so well and worthily filled under the late Viceroy."

IN applauding the Japanese for sending a number of their ladies to the United States to complete their education, the *Madras Mail* implores Hindus—lowborn and poor, as well as wealthy and noble,—to follow the example of the Eastern sister-country, Japan. "Never can a nation be good and great and really civilized," says our contemporary, "when the women of that nation are neglected. How much does not England owe to Englishwomen? And how can India expect to rise and become one of the leading nations of the world, if her daughters are contemptible because of their mental ignorance? We believe that innumerable Indian vices have their origin in the low *status* held in Hindu society by Hindu women. There is a wide and well-based opinion afloat in the minds of Englishmen, that most men '*take after their mothers* in a great measure.'"

OUR Allahabad contemporary mentions that a small preliminary meeting, which took place on Friday at the Club, is to bear fruit in a public gathering worthy of the desire to do all honour to the memory of Lord Mayo. A general public meeting will take place at the High Court, Allahabad, to-morrow, at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the chair will be taken by some leading member of the community—probably the Lieutenant-Governor himself—and certain resolutions proposed for the consideration of those present. So far as our contemporary can gather, the general wish points rather towards a provincial than a local memorial; but this point can be satisfactorily determined by a majority of those assembled.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RANDIR SINGH, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere, has forwarded Rs. 21,000 to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as a thankoffering for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be expended in the relief of the sick and distressed in the hospital and charitable institutions of the Punjab. The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom the distribution of this munificent gift was entrusted, has decided to assign it to the following institutions:—

Mayo Hospital	Lahore	Rs. 7,000
Dispensary	Umritsur	,, 4,000
Do.	Delhi	,, 4,000
Do.	Peshawur	,, 2,000
Do.	Sealkote	,, 1,000
Do.	Gujranwala	,, 1,000
Do.	Mooltan	,, 1,000
Leper Asylum	Umritsur	,, 1,000

The Lieutenant-Governor has not prescribed any manner in which the money should be utilized, as he is confident that the European and native gentlemen who form the committees of the several institutions will use their best efforts to carry out completely the generous intentions of His Highness the Maharaja.

VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

THIS morning, about one o'clock, the sound of a number of guns was heard proceeding from the direction of the outer lightship. Rockets were also seen, and it is supposed that these were signals of distress from some vessel in danger. We have been unable to get particulars.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay; Bengal; Madras; Punjab and N. W. Provinces; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Departure of Lady Mayo.
The Memorial of Lord Mayo—Meeting of the Calcutta Committee.
The Amijhara, or the Perspiring Statue of Girnar.
Promotion in the Indian Army.
Pensions and Gratuities.
The Pay of Indian Colonels.
The Uncovenanted Civil Service.
The Indian Staff Corps.
Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the First Quarters of 1870 and 1871.
Arrival of the Troop-ship Crocodile.
Departure of the Troop-ship Crocodile.
The Late Viceroy.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Address to the Prince of Portugal.
The Bombay Bible Society.
The Toolsee Scheme.
Valuable Present to Mr. Cumulsey Premjee.
Tea Season and Crops.
Official News from Muscat.
Official News from Bushire.
A Fight for a Bride.
Shipping Items.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
"The Situation" in India—Financial Prospects.
The Post Office and the Telegraph.
The Matriculation Scandal at the Bombay University.
The Indian Civil Service.
The Cotton Frauds Act.
The Livingstone Search Expedition.
A PROTEST.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Poona Division Orders—Commander-in-Chief of India Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrivals and Departures—Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

The English Ministry will deliberate to-morrow upon the American reply to Earl Granville's note.

The appointments of Lord Northbrook and Lord Hobart have been officially gazetted.

Mr. Arthur Hobhouse has been appointed an ordinary member of the Viceregal Council.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

Mr. Lowe will present his Budget on the 25th instant.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gregory announced that he would introduce, on the 12th April, his motion relative to the report of the Commissioners, concerning the failure of the Old Bank of Bombay.

General Henry Jervis has been gazetted Colonel of the 94th Regiment, vice General Sir E. W. F. Walker, who has been transferred to the Colonelcy of the 50th Foot. General William Newton has been appointed Colonel of the 82nd Regiment.

Captain J. Biddulph, of the 19th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northbrook.

Mr. Cardwell has announced that the military manœuvres, similar to those held last year, will be repeated this year.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

The conclusion arrived at by the Cabinet Council which was held yesterday was that America's reply to Earl Granville's note offers an opening for further negociations based on the Washington Treaty.

M. Thiers persists in taxing raw materials.

The steamer Lord Clyde has stranded on Pantellaria Island.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened unchanged.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton	49,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	13,000 ,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	655,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	210,000 ,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton	69,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	7,000 ,,

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7 15/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day closed with a better demand at reduced prices.

7 lb. Shirtings, 8s. 4½d.

8½ ,, ,, 9s. 10½d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 3d.

The s.s. Malta, from Southampton, takes £80,000 in gold and £150,500 in silver for Bombay.

Arrival from Bombay, Callirrhoe.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, 11-10 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened unchanged.

Opening Sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	12,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000 ,,

WEEKLY REPORT.

Total Weekly Sales, Cotton	49,000 bales.
Surats	13,000 ,,
On Speculation	7,000 ,,
Exports	4,000 ,,
Cotton taken by Trade	38,000 ,,
Surats	70,000 ,,
Actual Export of Cotton	6,000 ,,
Surats	3,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton	654,000 ,,
Surats	72,000 ,,
Weekly Import of Cotton	69,000 ,,
Surats	7,000 ,,

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, 2-40 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day steady.

Sales	12,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	4,000 ,,
Surats	2,500 ,,
Imports	12,000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports.	5,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	7¾d.
Oomrawuttee	8 3/16d.
Broach	8d.
Dharwar	7⅞d.
Compta	7⅞d.
Uplands	10 15/16d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46 to £47.
Hongkong Bank Shares	£46½ to £47½.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£27 to £27½.
Chartered Bank	£15¼ to £15½.
Consols	93.
Gold	77/9½ to 77'10.
Silver	60¼.

Manchester Market better tone, prices unchanged.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened firm.

Opening Sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	18,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000 ,,
Orleans	11d.
Uplands	11 5/16d.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Sales	12,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	4 000 ,,
Surats	3 000 ,,
Imports	18 000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U.S. Ports.	9,000 ,,
Fair Dhollerah	7¾d.
Oomrawuttee	8 3/16d.
Broach	8d.
Dharwar	7¾d.
Uplands	11d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.
Compta	7¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46 to £47.
Hongkong Bank Shares	£46½ to £47.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£26½ to £27½.
Chartered Bank	£15¼ to £15½.
Consols	93.
Gold	77/9½ to 77/10.
Silver	60¾.

The English Cabinet are to-day to consider the Alabama question.

MILITARY ITEMS.

GENERAL HUYSHE was engaged last week in the course of his annual tour of inspection in examining the armament and defences of the Fort Govind Ghur at Umritsur.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 12.

WE regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant Huskisson, Adjutant, 70th Foot, on his way from Rawul Pindee to Murree, whither he had been ordered for change, in consequence of fever. Two officers of the same battalion are also suffering from fever, but it is expected they will recover.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S. to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, to examine Lieutenant and Adjutant A. G. Robert, 44th Foot, Quarter Master Robinson, 18th Brigade, R. A., Captain Collingwood, R. A., Lieutenant Tibbs, 11th Regiment, Lieutenant McMath, 66th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

IN reply to an enquiry whether to enable a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals to retire under Government General Order, No. 1018 of 1866, the certificate of a medical committee is necessary, or whether he need only apply to retire under that rule, the Government of India have definitely decided that the next higher pension is given to a medical officer only on the report of a committee that the certificate of competency cannot be given him; and that though no report of that nature is needed by a Deputy Inspector General, the Government General Order clearly indicates that his inability from ill-health to serve out his five years' service in that grade, must be certified by a medical committee in the usual way before he can be admitted to the pension next above that to which his length of service entitles him, according to the scales (new or old) which he may elect or have elected.—*Madras Times*.

THE Government of Bombay have, we hear, been informed by the Supreme Government that no officer can draw Indian allowances for a longer period than six months during leave on private affairs, nor can he obtain any more leave of that kind with retention of Indian allowances—either immediately or after an interval of leave on medical certificate—without previously rejoining his corps or station, or reporting his return to duty in the usual way. The same rule of course applies to officers of the Staff Corps, who will in such cases of absence in excess of the authorized periods, be restricted to the pay proper, or English pay of their rank until they rejoin.—*Ibid*.

REGARDING the rates of pension admissible to officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, who are compelled to retire under the operations of Government General Order, No. 358 of 1871, the Governor-General in Council has decided that Warrant Officers who retire under the fifty-five years' rule are entitled to the "*invalid*" pension of their rank so long as they remain in India; the lower rates of retiring pension laid down in paragraph twenty two of Government General Order, No. 550 of 1868, only being admissible should they proceed to England or beyond Indian limits.—*Ibid*.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 15TH MARCH.

A MUNICIPALITY in whatever town or city is solely for the comfort and happiness of the rate-payers, and, that being so, would it not be advisable for our Broach Municipal Council to pay Rs. 25 per mensem to defray the expenses of the Broach Library, and towards the buying of some books? The present monthly subscriptions to the Library are just sufficient to pay the yearly charge of the journals that come in. It also ought to be remarked that the present number of journals, both English as well as Gujaratee, is very limited. The greater portion of the subscribers consist of the Gujaratee-reading public, and their requirements are very badly attended to. The Library has very few Gujaratee works of the day.

The price of cotton has again fallen to Rs. 297 from Rs. 300 per candy. This has been found a very queer season so far as rates are concerned. Kuppas is sold at Rs. 115 or 116 per bhar.

The well-known Bhattia of Bombay, Mr. Thakersee Mooljee, is doing pretty good work here. The sellers are very willing to sell to him. He intends to establish a firm in Broach next year. Broach is the place for such traders.

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD FEB.

WE all recollect how, when Lord Mayo's appointment as Viceroy was announced, all the Liberal papers, and pretty nearly the whole Press of India, denounced the appointment. No language was deemed too strong for the selfish conduct of Mr. Disraeli in at the very last moment, when his retirement from office was all but an accomplished fact, thrusting one of his party into the vacant post. When Sir John Lawrence was appointed, opinion was almost unanimous in favour of his selection. Lord Northbrook's appointment to the same post is now undergoing discussion. But the fact is, the [illegible] of Viceroy of India is so unique, it calls fo[illegible] liar qualities, that no man, till he [illegible] whether he is fit for it or not. [illegible] says of Lord Northbrook, as comp[illegible] Mayo, is no doubt true—viz., that the [illegible] tried in posts where he had much respo[illegible] bear, and where he had to study charact[illegible] Northbrook's purely official career has [illegible] sentially one of departmental routine; and [illegible] things what we ought not to look for in a Viceroy [illegible] a tendency to departmental details. It is not too much to say that in the two last Viceroys public opinion has been completely at fault in its anticipation of their career. In Lord Mayo, failure was prognosticated, but, on the whole, he proved himself perhaps about the fittest man for the post that we have seen for many years. In Lord Lawrence, how miserably we were disappointed. The public are sorry to hear that Lord Lawrence's health is such as to necessitate his retirement from public life. That Megæra enquiry was too great a tax upon him.

The *Times* belauds Lord Northbrook's appointment and endeavours to show that his official training as Under-Secretary of State for India and other subordinate offices he has filled is calculated to qualify him for the difficult post for which he has been selected. I do not know whether my views are shared by those nearer the spot. I think sometimes people at a distance are able to take a more comprehensive, and therefore a more correct, view of political matters than those near at hand. But it appears to me that affairs in India are in a most critical condition. I do not think the other appointment recently made, that of Mr. Hobhouse to the Legal membership, is calculated to inspire confidence. What is imperatively called for just now by the state of public feeling in India is that there should be some connecting link between the Legislature and the people, and that link could only have been supplied by the appointment to this post of some one who would have enjoyed the confidence of the Chiefs and the people. Mr. Hobhouse was an active member of the Endowed School Board Commission, when it appears he gave trouble as a great stickler for vested rights. And so, the *Globe* says, they threw him overboard.

Dr. Mouat read a paper at the Statistical Society on Tuesday evening on Prison Discipline in Bengal. I am sorry to say indisposition prevented me from being present, otherwise I should certainly have attended.

Public attention is pretty well engrossed now with the preparations for the Thanksgiving celebration on the 27th. The debate in both Houses on the Collier question excited an immense deal of interest, and I am told that in the House of Commons the feeling is very bitter against the Government. This opinion emanates from the Liberal side, and is not therefore the outcome of Conservative prejudice. The small majority which warded off from the Ministry a vote of censure is attributed to Sir Roundell Palmer's having taken the brief for the Government, and is looked upon as tantamount to a defeat. There is a prospect of a debate to-night on an Indian question as Sir Charles Wingfield's motion on the case of the Nawab of Tonk is on the paper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that he intends to take to-night for a motion on a Government Bill. There will be much opposition to this. Friday night is looked upon as the exclusive privilege of the independent members, and they will muster strong on the occasion, as they are, I hear, resolved to make a stand against what they look upon as an encroachment of their rights. Some say the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no intention of bringing forward the Bill at all, but that it was a ruse to get all the Government party down to the House to defeat Sir Charles Wingfield. If so, it will cut both ways, for there is no doubt the intimation will have the effect of making the independent members muster strong on the occasion. Any way there is a row expected. And, if the Tonk motion does come on, there is likely to be a good debate. It is a rule of the House that on Friday night there can only be one division: so that Mr. Lowe's motion may be a dodge to defeat Sir Charles Wingfield, for if they divide the House on the question of the right of independent members there can be no division on the Tonk case. It is curious how much interest has been taken in this case. A great principle is at stake in the matter, nothing less than whether the political acts of the Government of India are to be held beyond the reach of the House of Commons to meddle with. The enquiry, which is the object of Sir Charles Wingfield's motion, is grounded on purely general grounds. It will be resisted on the ground that the Government of India cannot be carried on if the acts of the Governor-General are liable to be called in question and subjected to enquiry by Parliament. I know this is the opinion many members hold, that although the treatment to which the Nawab was subjected may have been, and many admit that it was, high-handed, oppressive, and unjust, yet to call it in question now would be to weaken the Government of India and lower its prestige in the eye of Chiefs and people. On the other hand, it is urged that the right of appeal to the Crown or to Parliament is one with which India has always been familiar, it is a right every day exercised in the case of the ordinary civil tribunals without at all interfering with their usefulness or derogating from their authority; it is a right which has been successfully asserted, too, in the Mysore case and in many others, without in any way lowering the prestige or weakening the local Government; and in this very case the Nawab of Tonk, when called upon to resign his throne and retire into banishment, did so under protest, reserving his right to appeal to the Queen and to Parliament against what he averred an unjust decree.

The Nawab Nazim's party and friends in the House are a little nettled with Sir Charles Wingfield for going against them. Sir Charles carries considerable weight with him in the House of Commons when he speaks on Indian questions as he is regarded as a successful administrator, and as one who, his course having been essentially an official one, is not likely to take up the *rôle* of an Indian grievance-monger. I have no doubt that his opposition to Mr. Haviland Burke's motion in the case of the Nawab Nazim had a very considerable share in the fate the motion met with. Still all who followed Mr. Haviland Burke on that occasion must know that to go against Sir Charles Wingfield in the Tonk question is simply suicidal. If the Tonk man gets his enquiry, there may be a chance for the Nawab Nazim, but, if the first fail, the second may give it up in despair.

There is to be a meeting at Willis' rooms on the 28th, to agitate the grievances of half-pay officers. They complain of the Act itself prohibiting purchase, and the mode in which it has been construed by the Commutation Commissioners. They complain, also, that only a limited number of officers are allowed to retire each year, whereas formerly they could retire whenever they chose, and that formerly they were able to come into a regiment to sell, thus obtaining a bonus, which bonus is now refused them, and that they are therefore in a worse position than they were before the Act.

The comments of the English papers upon the assassination of Lord Mayo will not excite, perhaps, much interest in India. Many of the remarks hazarded by your London contemporaries are childish in [illegible] treme. Witness, *e. g.*, the argument of the [illegible] that the murderer is not likely to have been [illegible] to the act by any political motive because the [illegible] ment he used was a cooking knife! It would [illegible] for any one man to assert which opinion prepon[illegible] whether there were political motives or not at [illegible] tom. In spite of the summing up of the evid[illegible] the *Times* in favour of there being no motive [illegible] simple indefinite desire to be avenged roused [illegible] heart of a desperate man, inured from his childhood to scenes of bloodshed, and disregard for the sanctity of human life, I think there is very general feeling that the presumption that Shere Ally was instigated to commit the crime by some of the Wahabee convicts in the islands is too strong to be ignored. There is no doubt that Shere Ally was just the kind of man likely to be singled out for and entrusted with the terrible mission. The details which have just arrived are so painful that it is impossible to read them without strong emotion. The worst feature about it is that the great tendency such crimes have to be repeated.

Mr. Torrens' book will unquestionably have the effect of attracting attention to India. I have not a word to say against the indictment, supported as it is throughout the history of British India,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

against our forefathers for the mode in which acquisition of territory in India was accomplished. But the question occurs, whether it is a good thing to rake up these accusations now? Are not writers like Mr. Torrens too apt to measure the policy of a century and a half ago by the more advanced ideas of the present day? Is there a history of any nation in the world which has conquered or annexed or absorbed foreign territories that can afford to be judged by a moral code? There is a higher profession at any rate made now-a-days than formerly by statesmen and politicians. Even Bismarck, whom it is the fashion in England to look upon as the personification of the principle of unscrupulous aggression, and national aggrandisement, finds it necessary to justify his policy by showing the world he is in the right. And still more America, which makes but little pretension to political morality, cannot afford to ignore the judgment of contemporary history. But a century and a-half ago, or even less, the period when some of our least justifiable acquisitions in India were made, it was not looked upon as anything iniquitous or morally wrong for one nation to outwit another or to rob another of territory. So that I think, while there are many things in our past career in India to make an Englishman of the present day blush with indignation, it is wrong to judge the acts of public men of a century ago by the standard in vogue now. We do not do this in dealing with the history of other nations and other countries. Why should we do it with India? No historian now-a-days thinks it worth his while to commence a history of England by inveighing against the aggressive and oppressive policy of the Norman conquerors of England. Nor, to come down to a period much nearer the time of our early Anglo-Indian career, do we waste our indignation in denouncing the ambition of Napoleon. Still I do not mean to defend our policy, as for instance making a treaty with the Nawab Nazim's predecessor, and specifying that it was to be observed inviolably *for ever*, and then for Mr. Grant-Duff to assert in the House that *for ever* was only a conventional phrase, and had no real meaning.

The Indian Finance Committee is reconstituted as you will have seen. I have no comment to offer on the constitution of the committee. They ought to examine one or two Indian native landholders from different parts of the country, and learn from them something of the actual drain upon the resources of land which is made by revenue demands. The facts and figures on this branch of the subject would astonish them. I shall be in possession of records shortly that will show that a landholder in the North-West of India gets no more than two-seventeenths of the produce of his land, and that only provided there is no drought, and no unfavourable turn of the season, and no accident to interfere with his crops. Thus, if a zemindar's lands yield him seventeen hundred rupees a year, all but two hundred rupees go to Government in some shape or other; leaving him two hundred for the support of himself and his family. And yet you hear people crying out that we ought to raise "more revenue from the land."

A very good suggestion was made to me the other day by an Indian friend of mine now in England. He said, "Settle the American difficulty by agreeing at once to pay their demands in full, and get the money from India. This can easily be done. The people have very little left now beyond water—water is a necessary of life in a tropical country; lay a tax on the wells in India, and you will soon raise enough to pay the American demands, and for the sufferings of the Indian people who cares."

An important case is being argued before the Judicial Committee. It has already occupied the Court three days, and this is the fourth. It is the Tagore will case, and the question at issue is whether the will of the appellant's father is valid or not, trusts being created by the will which are not sanctioned by the Hindoo law as to persons unborn. There are two appeals—the appellant in one case having claimed to inherit as if the father of the other died intestate. The counsel engaged are R. P. Forsyth, Cochrane, Leith, and Doyne, for Juthendronichern; Joshua Williams, Bell, and Wood, for Govendronichern. The family name is Tagore.

Lord Northbrook's appointment will recall the unpopularity of Lord Halifax's régime. Lord Northcote was Under-Secretary to Sir Charles Wood, and a staunch follower and admirer of that very unpopular statesman—unpopular, that is, among the European inhabitants of India.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to direct attention to the vexatious and unbusiness-like procedure of the G. I. P. Railway in the matter of receipts for goods sent to Boree Bunder for forwardal. It can hardly be with the concurrence of the Agent or Traffic Manager that merchants and traders have to choose between sending their goods three or four times over, or leaving cases of valuable merchandize on the station premises for days without receiving any voucher whatever until it may suit the Company's convenience to load a train, thus exposing their property to the risk of loss or damage without any security for compensation. Surely if the Company open their offices for the receipt of goods they are bound to receive them, and, if received, equally bound to give receipts at the moment, and not to keep our messengers waiting for a whole day, and then to tell them either to come to-morrow or leave the packages in the station where they may be lost, stolen, burnt, or easily made away with, when in such case all responsibility would be repudiated with "Where's your receipt." Such a practice I have never heard of before in any Company, and I must say it seems a most monstrous one. There is never any difficulty of this kind with the B. B. & C. I., and there is no earthly reason why the G. I. P. should thus throw obstacles in the way of the development of its own goods traffic.

Mr Conder is too good a man of business not to see this, and no doubt when he is convinced that the evil is so general he will rectify it, but at present individual complaints appear only to be referred to the offenders themselves, who explain away the complaint somehow.

The question is one that is exciting general dissatisfaction amongst all who have to send goods by the G. I. P., and as it is of considerable importance to the commercial community, as they would find to their cost if the Boree Bunder Station were to be burnt down some fine night, it ought to be well ventilated until remedied.

TRADER.

JONES'S GIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just read a letter signed by "John Gordon" dated London, 23rd Feb., on the subject of the controversy between Dr. Forbes and Mr. Jones, containing the following statements, which, from my cognisance of what was taking place at the time, I believe to be absolutely false.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Fleming may probably, if they think it worth while, give a more circumstantial denial, but it seems to be my duty to both gentlemen, not to allow a day to pass without challenging Mr. Gordon's assertions, viz.:—

"*Mr. Jones then told me that Messrs. Smith Fleming & Co. had a two-thirds share of his Indian patent, and he the remaining third; that they had a foundry in Bombay, where they intended making them if stopped here, but he would rather make them at his place in Wales; Mr. Jones stated that when I entered opposition to his application for patent he wished to come and compromise the matter with me, but Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. would not let him.*"

* * * * * *

"*Mr. Jones further said that, if Dr. Forbes wished, he would attend at the coming trials of cotton Gins at Manchester, and work the Gin there for Dr. Forbes as his.*"

Smith, Fleming and Co., London, and W. Nicol and Co., Bombay, in both of which firms I am a partner, never had any share of Jones' Patent.

I am bound to say further, that there are portions of this letter which I consider as untrustworthy as the paragraphs I have quoted.

I would add that it is within my knowledge that Mr. Gordon was most anxious to undertake the manufacture of Mr. Jones' Gin at his factory at Aberdeen, but Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., Limited, and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, of Lancashire, were considered preferable makers.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Bombay, 16th March. R. McILWRAITH.

P.S.—I annex press copy of telegram sent Mr. Jones this day, and original reply, which kindly also publish.

R. McI.

Jones, Dharwar.

Bombay Gazette publishes letter to-day from John Gordon stating you told him Smith Fleming had interest two-thirds in your patent. Also, that you offered to work your Gin as Forbes' at the Manchester trials. Reply at once yes or no to both statements.

16th March. NICOL.

Reply.

Both statements are false.

A SUGGESTION TO THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—According to a good old rule, whenever the hot season sets in most of the schools in Bombay are opened at 6 or 7 in the morning, and closed at about 10 in the forenoon. But the gentlemen of the Parsee Punchayet, in the profundity of their wisdom, apparently do not see the necessity of granting the same indulgence to us, poor creatures, who have, in this sense only, the *misfortune* to attend the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution School. These grave *Shets*, although most of them live in such happy localities as Malabar Hill, Khumballa, and Mahaluxmee, always have at noon a *hamal*, with a fan in his hand, standing behind their *Khoorchie* or their *Palung* (for you must be aware that fat Parsees invariably sleep in the afternoon,) and yet they do not take the slightest compassion on us, when, in the burning sun of April, we are required to *walk* to the school—we are of course poor people—all of us, and can't afford to keep garrees—at 10 A.M. from our homes. You will at once perceive how cruel this is when I tell you that some of us have their homes so distant as Mazagon and Byculla, while our school is in the Fort. And then in such heat to work till 4-30 in the evening! For young people like us this is really tremendous. Will you then, sir, in pity to us, use your editorial influence to get our school hours changed from "10 to 4-30" to "6 to 10." Besides saving us from the heat of the sun, such a change will be advantageous to us in another way too, it will give us an habit of early rising, which, I must confess, many of us have not.—Yours, &c.

STUDENT.

Bombay, 15th March 1872.

A Good Story.—Here is a good story of a drover—Scot of course—who was passing through Carlisle with his collie. The latter being "sharp set" walked off with a lump of beef from a butcher's shop and was followed by the shopman, who asked the drover if the dog was his. Says he, looking at him, "Weel he was yince mine, but he seems to be daeing for himsel' noo."

BOMBAY.

A New Marathi Paper at Poona.—From this month a new Marathi paper has been started at Poona.

"Taboots."—Up till Saturday, fifty-four tickets were granted by the Commissioner of Police to Mahomedans for making "taboots."

Mails for Veravul, Mongrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvi, per s. s. Taptee, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, the 18th instant, at 11 A. M.

Reward to a Police Officer.—On Friday, Mr. Constable Gough received a reward of ten rupees from the pay-master of H.M.S. Briton, for the arrest of a deserter from the ship.

The Earl of Selkirk.—On Saturday this nobleman sat on the Bench of the High Court along with Chief Justice Westropp and Mr. Justice Lloyd. He leaves for England to-day.

The Mohurrum Festival: Taboot Day.—We learn that the "taboots" will be immersed on Wednesday at Mody Bay, and not in the Nacoda Tank, opposite the Small Causes Court, as usual.

Examination for the Office of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel.—The annual examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel, which commenced in the High Court, Appellate Side, on Monday last, was terminated on Saturday.

Fire.—On Friday, about 12 o'clock mid-night, a fire broke out in a range of huts, situated on Nowrojee Hill. About fifteen huts were entirely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 200. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Theft.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Sooltan Rahim, an old offender, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing five rupees from the pocket of one Jokee Lobo, a Goanese.

A Case for the Sessions.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Saturday, committed one Cassum Abdool for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing four bullocks and two or three carts belonging to a Musulman named Cassum Looloo.

A Pick-Pocket.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Maratha named Mukkron Luxmon was charged with stealing from the pocket of one Narayen Govind three rupees in cash, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Drowning.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Chamar Baug, Parell, on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about thirteen years, and named Pestonjee Dadabhoy. It appeared that on Friday, the lad went to bathe in a quarry-hole in the locality of his residence, and having advanced beyond his depth in the water was drowned. The jury found that the boy's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a quarry-hole.

Administration of a Stupefying Drug to commit Theft.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before Mr. A. C. Watt, Acting Session Judge, one Soondrabaz Burcheebaj, a Mussulman, was charged with having administered to Bitun and three others a stupefying drug with intent to facilitate the commission of theft. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was presented to the High Court on behalf of the accused, which was rejected.

Dr. Dallas' Dictum.—When a gentleman denies a charge, then all other gentlemen are bound to believe the denial. This remarkable dictum was propounded by Dr. Dallas, at the meeting of the University Senate, in his defence of the St. Xavier Professors. Suppose the charge brought is to the effect that the party has done something inconsistent with his character of gentleman, what then? Suppose the charge is that a breach of trust has been committed; this is a form of falsehood, falsehood in act; why should we be required to believe that it is impossible for the party to lie in words? This is certainly an extraordinary axiom for a lawyer to lay down, and marvellously convenient in cases like that which has drawn such attention towards the Professors in St. Xavier's.—*Bombay Guardian.*

The Prophecy of Enoch.—"Diogenes," who sent us a long unauthenticated letter scolding us for our notice of a recent pamphlet on the Book of Enoch, is vexed because we did not publish it in full. We have but little space at our command, and we find no difficulty in filling in matter which is more likely to be useful and acceptable to our readers than the letter of "Diogenes." We did all that he could fairly demand, extracted the arguments and noticed them. The *Bombay Gazette* and *Indian Statesman* have given a place in their columns to the letter, and have also kindly published our reply, so that their readers can judge whether or not we did injustice to anybody. "Diogenes" thinks we had no business to speak of 'The Day and the Hour' if we were without a copy of the book. We saw and read and reviewed the book when it appeared; if instead of quoting from memory the other day we had had the book itself to refer to, our argument would have been very much strengthened, and "Diogenes" would have had an additional cause of vexation.—*Ibid.*

The Poona Toll Farm.—The farm of the city toll was put up at public auction at the City Municipality's office yesterday morning, when the sum of rupees eighty-three thousand were offered. The members of the managing committee and J. E. Oliphant, Esq., the Collector and President of the Municipality, being present, refused to accept the offer made, and have resolved to sell it by public auction on Friday next.—*Poona Observer*, Mar. 16.

The Weather in Poona.—Once again we have to notify the state of the weather the Poona. There has been but little change since last we wrote, save that the thermometer stands higher and does not fall so low, the average for the last week having been about 71° to 88°. The hot winds have also commenced to blow, and now is the time to invest in *khus khus* tatties for the doors and windows. There has been occasional overspreading of clouds in the afternoon, but we suppose that they are dire to the increase of heat and electricity.—*Ibid.*

The Small-Pox in Kirkee Bazaar.—In our last issue we noticed the removal of the child of a ramosee from the Kirkee Bazaar against the wishes of his parents to the Sassoon Hospital, and, if we are not misinformed in the matter, which was brought to our notice by the manner in which the boy was removed to the Sassoon Hospital at such a late hour of the night. We believe it has caused a great sensation amongst the native residents of the cantonment bazaars. We therefore trust that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army will see the desirability of calling upon those military authorities to acount for the forcible removal of the boy to the Sassoon Hospital against the wishes of his parents, and which it is said caused or hurried his death. The following are the particulars regarding the removal of the boy to the Sassoon Hospital. The medical officer at Kirkee gave orders to the police jemadar at Kirkee to cause the removal of the boy to the Sassoon Hospital, at the same time an official letter was delivered to a native medical subordinate for the purpose of admitting the boy at the Sassoon Hospital, the jemadar of the police ordered the parents to remove the boy but they objected to do so, when the jemadar said that it was the *hookum of the Sahibs.* The boy was removed from a room into a country bullock cart without a cover at half-past nine o'clock and was accompanied by the parents; a little before 12 o'clock, when nearing the porch of the Sassoon Hospital, the boy expired. We are at a loss to understand why the boy was not removed in a dooley, a palkee, or in a shigram. It appears that a Borah's boy was sent to the Sassoon Hospital some time ago who had small-pox in the city of Poona, and after being cured went to Kirkee, the particulars of which we shall publish hereafter.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, 3,777 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Gillam and child.
Mr. Noel.
Mr. Kinnaird.
Major and Mrs. Foote and child.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce.
Mr. Binine.
Mrs. Arathoon and child.
Mrs. Hutchinson and two children.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children.
Mrs. MacGeorge and three children.
Mr. and Mrs. Minors and three children.
Capt. and Mrs. Kelly.
Master V. Filose.
Mrs. Langmore and 3 children.
Mrs Lane and child.
Mr. Thompson.
Mr. G. S. Howe.
Capt. and Mrs. Galloway and two children.
Miss Clark.
Capt. Birch.
Capt. A. J. D. Hawes.

For Brindisi.

Capt. G. S. Hills, R.E.
Mr. and Mrs. Irvine.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Nembhard.
Mr. R. R. Carew.
Mr. and Mrs. Teed.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Innis.
Col. W. R. Elliott.
Dr. Godson.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. Lewis.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson.
Mrs. H. K. Burne.
Dr. and Mrs. Waghorn.
Mr. G. H. Grant.
Capt. H. Phillips.
Mr. G. Lynch.
Capt. Stoutman.
Mr. Gavraway.
Mr. Lidderdale.
Mr. and Mrs. Good.
Miss Day.
Mr. W. M. Strachan.
Mr. R. D. Robinson.
Mr. W. N. Fleming.
Mr. P. Cama.
Mr. D. Reid.
Mr. Wolhouse.
Dr. F. Day.
Mr. C. E. Herbert.
Dr. and Mrs. B. Collison.
Capt. Pearson.

For Suez.

Mr. Mackinon.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Barclay.
Mr. H. P. Milock.
Mr. W. B. Milock.
The Earl of Selkirk.
Captain H. Woodhouse.
Mr. Hall.
Mr. & Mrs. N. Knowles & child.
Mr. Maclean.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Negropont.
Mr. Paterson.
Mr. Ken.

For Aden—Mrs. Touch and child.

HIGH COURT.—18th March.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargeant.)

SHORT CAUSE.

63-72—G. J. Mody—The Rev. G. F. da Silva v. Joao Pascoa Queney and another—Munshee.

LONG CAUSES

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

530-69—Dallas and Co.—Venaekrao Gunputrao and others v. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy B.—J. Gopall.

225-71—Thacker and Chalk—Guneshdass Thackoordass v. Gungaram Buldew—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSE.

533-70—C. Tyabjee—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. Part heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Ophelia, 1,184 tons, Captain H. Towell, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool (November 17th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co.

The s.s. Bywell Castle, 891 tons, Captain J. T. Satterley, arrived on the 16th instant from Cardiff (February 6th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast, and touched at Port Said (February 29.)

The s.s. Eliza Hunting, 733 tons, Captain H. D. Goje, arrived on Saturday last from Sunderland (Feb. 3rd), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,167 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Redewater, 922 tons, Captain W. Richards, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,885 bales cotton, 607 bales wool, 2,415 cwts. galls, and 146 cwts. coir yarn.

The s.s. Cartago Nova, 1,336 tons, Captain W. Reid, arrived on Saturday last from Newcastle (Feb. 4th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,100 tons coal and 83,000 bricks, and touched at Port Said and Aden. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

The s.s. Phlox, Captain Baker, sailed on the 16th instant for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. J. W. Lane. For Rutnagherry—Captain Gerson. For Hurnee—Mr. G. A. Moofdier; and nine deck passengers.

The following passengers arrived at Madras from Calcutta on Thursday per s.s. Patna:—

Mr. C. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Adam and child, Col. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Pernon and servant, Misses Pernon and child, Mrs. Castor, Apothecary Morris, hospital assistant, 3 constables, 2 convicts, 118 men, 22 women, and 29 children.

The s.s. Sirius.—The steamer Sirius arrived at Colombo yesterday morning, having taken only 4½ days to go from Saugor to Colombo. She left for Suez at noon yesterday. We notice that the steamers of the Star line, Sirius and Arcturus, are generally exceedingly quick, and we hear them praised on all sides by passengers who have travelled by them.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				March.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
4	32 m	0	8	Monday......... 18	11	30 m	2	11
7	11 a	2	2					
6	14 m	0	5	Tuesday......... 19	1	6 m	0	1
8	31 a	2	8		0	50 a	2	10
8	4 m	0	9	Wednesday ... 20	2	44 m	0	6
9	25 a	3	5		2	19 a	3	2
9	19 m	1	9	Thursday 21	3	41 m	1	7
0	5 a	4	3		3	26 a	3	10
10	4 m	2	10	Friday 22	4	18 m	2	10
10	36 a	5	0		4	9 a	4	7
10	42 m	3	10	Saturday.. ... 23	4	48 m	3	10
11	4 a	5	7		4	45 a	5	2
11	15 m	4	11	Sunday 24	5	15 m	4	11
11	31 a	5	11		5	17 a	5	7

THE MOHURRUM HOLIDAYS.

To render assistance to the police, if called for during the Mohurrum Festival, the 19th Regiment N. I. will hold in readiness two complete companies, under command of an experienced European officer, during the 19th instant, prepared to turn out at a moment's notice. The men warned for this duty are prohibited from quitting their lines. Similar arrangements will be made by the 21st Regiment N. I. on the following day. The Brigadier General Commanding the District directs that officers commanding native regiments shall give strict injunctions to the Mussulmans of their respective corps not to carry their *taboots*, if they have any, beyond the boundary of the Esplanade or to enter the Fort. An experienced British officer is to be placed in command of the usual guard directed to escort the *taboots* of each regiment. No soldiers, European or native, are to be permitted to enter the native town on the 19th and 20th instants, except on duty.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Central Provinces.—The result of the harvest in many districts of the Central Provinces has been, according to the last official reports, that though the quantity is short, the quality is good. The prospects of the growing crops are also good, and the health of the people improving.—*Englishman.*

Bengal.—The district reports on the crops in Bengal for the week ended the 9th March still continue favourable on the whole. In some districts the pulses, and in others the mustard, had been injured by the rain, and in Rungpur, in Champaran, the poppy crop had suffered a little from hail-storms. Of the Puri district the reports says—"The winter crops are inconsiderable in the district, but they are satisfactory in quality. Scarcity in Ganjam is telling on exports here, but nevertheless rice is cheap. The condition of the bulk of the district continues good. As for the Chilka isthmus, the people of Sathpara are finding employment at preparations for salt manufacture. Not so in Malud and Parikud. There more relief works are becoming necessary, and some people are eating grass and roots."—*Englishman.*

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the formation of a Guarantee and Suretyship Association in India, to be called the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association. Two features in the new association will be certain, after the experience of the past two years, to commend themselves, viz., that the entire direction will be in India, and that the company shall neither amalgamate with nor transfer its business to any other company. Then the capital of the company will be secured by being invested in Government securities only, and both shareholders and policy-holders will participate in the profits. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement, which appears in another column.

THE GENUINENESS OF A WILL IMPEACHED.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Khooshaldas Lucheeram, deceased, his widow Jumnabaee, as executrix appointed by the will, applied to the High Court a few days ago for probate. Against the application a caveat was filed by the deceased's brother Pursoomull Lucheeram; and the caveat was argued before the Chief Justice, when Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the applicant; and the Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the caveator.

The grounds on which the caveat was filed by Pursoomull were that the signature to the document alleged to be the will of his late brother Khooshaldas was not in his handwriting; that their family was a joint and undivided Hindoo family; and that the deceased had not separated himself therefrom at the time of his death. The will contained a clause as follows:—"My father Lucheeram died, having previously, in his life-time, made a release in full acquittance of all claims between me and my two brothers. I have nothing to do with their property, and my said brothers have nothing to do with regard to my property. My brothers can have no claim of any sort whatever with regard to my property." The caveator denied that he ever signed or gave any release as mentioned in the alleged will. He believed the testator left property of the value of about Rs. 40,000, in which he claimed a title to participate.

With reference to the caveator's first ground, namely, that the will was a forgery, two out of six witnesses to the making of the will were examined. They were present at Gokul and saw the testator sign the will. He was of sound mind and understanding at the time; and they attested the will in his presence. One Shriram Moolchund was also examined as a witness, who was present at the making of the will. On hearing the evidence to these witnesses, whom the Chief Justice considered to be respectable men, his Lordship said he would not trouble the counsel on behalf of the applicant to produce any more evidence on that point, when Mr. Mayhew, caveator's counsel, said he would not further contest the making of the will. With reference to the other ground of caveat, namely, that the deceased died a member of an undivided Hindoo family and did not leave any separate property, two documents, both dated the 31st January 1854, were produced on behalf of the applicant. One of them was a partition paper made by the testator's father, while the other contained full particulars of the father's property that was partitioned amongst his three sons. The documents appeared to have been duly executed by the father of the deceased, and established a division and separation between the three brothers. The Chief Justice said if he granted probate, it must be on the understanding that the two documents of partition were genuine unless the caveator was prepared to impeach them.

Mr. Flynn, Chief Translator High Court, was called to compare the signatures to the two partition papers with the father's handwriting and with a letter written by the caveator himself to the deceased in his life-time; and he (Mr. Flynn) thought that they appeared to be in the same character of handwriting.

Mr. Mayhew admitted that probate must go, as he had nothing to impeach the father Lucheeram's signatures to the two documents of partition put except the caveator's denial.

The Court, therefore, dismissed the caveat with costs, and ordered probate to be granted to the applicant.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes:—"Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—9th March.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Mrs. Anne Pennell *vs.* G. F. Phillips.

Particulars of Demand—Moneys paid by plaintiff on the account and at the request of the defendant to Crustna Nugga and others on the 15th February, for the purpose of redeeming from them certain ornaments belonging to the plaintiff, which the plaintiff, on or about the 11th day of November 1869, at the like request of the defendant pledged with the said Crustna Nugga and others to secure payment of the moneys due upon a certain promissory note of the defendant, dated 4th January 1867, executed to the said Crustna Nugga and others, which the plaintiff and Eliza Phillips (since deceased) executed jointly with the said defendant only as sureties for and to accommodate the defendant Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Langley for the defendant.

Mr. Taylor in opening the case for the plaintiff said that the names of the parties to the present suit were not, he thought, unfamiliar to the Court, as he was instructed that proceedings had been had between them in the Court before. The facts of the present case were, however, clear and simple, and, if his instructions were correct, he failed to see what possible defence there could be to the present action. In September 1866, *i. e.* after the passing of the Indian Succession Act, which has done away, to a considerable extent, with the marital powers and control of a husband over his wife's property, the defendant married the late sister of the plaintiff, and, in January following, the plaintiff was in want of one thousand rupees to pay his own debts with. The wife of the defendant had considerable property both immoveable and moveable, including a number of Government promissory loan notes, but she was afraid to accommodate the husband, believing perhaps that there would be no return of the accommodation. The defendant asked the loan of a Marwarry who knew that the defendant had not a pie of his own but that the plaintiff and her sister were possessed of considerable property, and who therefore consented to lend the money to the defendant upon the plaintiff and her sister executing the note jointly with him. The plaintiff and her sister were both married at the time, and though legally they would not be liable, yet the Marwarry seemed to have thought otherwise. A promissory note, dated 4th January 1867, was executed by defendant, his wife and the plaintiff, and the money advanced by the Marwarry. Several payments had been made by the defendant on account of principal and interest, and such payments endorsed on the note by the defendant in his own handwriting. It appeared that the defendant and his wife did not live happily, and in March 1869 she died, leaving a will of which she appointed her sister, the plaintiff, and her solicitor, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, the executrix and executor, and by which she left her husband, the defendant, a legacy of Rs. 2,000. In November 1869 as the promissory note executed to the Marwarry was about to be barred by lapse of time, the Marwarry insisted upon payment of the balance due on his note, when the defendant persuaded the plaintiff and her husband to join with him in the execution of a fresh note. Failing in this, he requested and caused the plaintiff to give some of her jewels to the Marwarry by way of pledge for the debt, and, in order to avoid the proceedings, he threatened the defendant, asking her at the same time to redeem the jewels by paying the balance due to him out of the legacy left to him by her sister. In or about September 1870, the defendant married Miss DePenha, a step-daughter of his late wife, to whom the testatrix had bequeathed by her will or naments of the value of Rs. 1,000. At this time the sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the defendant out of the legacy and the remainder Rs. 1,000 retained for payment to the Marwarry and redemption of the plaintiff's jewels; but the sum paid being insufficient for the marriage expenses, the defendant and Miss DePenha asked the plaintiff to pay them Rs. 1,000 in cash in lieu of the ornaments bequeathed to Miss DePenha, which the plaintiff agreed to do. On account of this bequest of ornaments the sum of Rs. 700 was paid. There was a circumstance which, though insignificant in itself, went a great length to corroborate the truth of the plaintiff's story, and that circumstance, the learned counsel said, was this. In the receipt for Rs. 700 obtained from Miss DePenha it was stated that upon *payment* of the balance a release was to be executed; while in the receipt for Rs. 1,000 obtained from the defendant on the same day and at the same time it was stated that upon *settlement* of the balance a release was to be executed, showing that even then it was in contemplation of the parties that the balance was to be paid to Miss DePenha absolutely, but that from the balance due to the defendant the Marwarry had to be settled with. Subsequently there were quarrels between the parties, and the defendant turned round, broke his faith with the plaintiff, and sued her for the balance of the legacy without allowing deduction for the debt in respect of which he had induced her to pledge her jewels. To that action a set-off was pleaded in respect of this debt, but as the Marwarry had not been paid off, and the suit for balance of legacy was in her representative character, while the set-off could be claimed only in her individual capacity, the set-off was disallowed, and a cross action was directed to be filed. The plaintiff's husband died in April 1871. The Marwarry has subsequently been paid by the plaintiff and her jewels redeemed, and the present is the cross-action brought to recover from the defendant the money which plaintiff had been obliged to pay to redeem her jewels. The jewels which had been pledged and afterwards redeemed were partly the plaintiff's own and partly those of the late Mrs. Phillips, who had bequeathed them to plaintiff's daughter and niece.

Evidence was then led by Mr. Taylor to prove the plaintiffs' case as stated by him.

On behalf of the defendant Mr. Langley admitted that his client had received Rs. 1,000 from the Marwarry, but it was as agent of his wife and the plaintiff, both of whom shared the money between them half and half, and then, upon the Court stating that, if so, the defendant would be liable to contribute one-half, Mr. Langley at first contended against, but afterwards appeared to yield to it. But he argued that the debt upon the note was statute barred, and that the defendant never requested to the plaintiff to pledge her jewels. On this last point, however, he admitted that the evidence for plaintiff was overwhelming, but he would put his client and his witnesses into the box and the Court would hear what they said. Mr. Langley also contended that even if the request to pledge the jewels was proved there was no consideration for the defendant's promise to pay, as the plaintiff was a maried woman at the time, but the Court remarked that if the plaintiff's story was true, there was ample consideration for the promise; and that the debt was a chose in action which the plaintiff's husband not having reduced into possession in his life-time survived to his widow upon his death.

Mr. Langley then called the defendant and his brother-in-law, J. M. DePenha, and with this evidence he closed his case.

Mr. Taylor in reply said that the case of the plaintiff was as clear as a case could be. He commented at length upon the most unsatisfactory manner in which evidence had been given by the defendant and his witness and upon the ungrateful conduct of the defendant in return for the kindness which he had received at the hands of the plaintiff.

The learned Judge, in giving his judgment said that in whatever light the present claim might have been touched upon in the former proceedings, the case of the plaintiff in respect of that claim was now made clear enough. The evidence for the plaintiff was clear. The defendant admits that he got the whole sum of Rs. 1,000 from the Marwarry, but he says he handed it over to his wife and he did not know what she did with it. The defendant also admits that his wife had Government loan notes at the time but they were in deposit with a bank. She could have got these notes if she wanted moneys and could not have borrowed money at 18 per cent. Whether the defendant paid the money to his wife or kept it himself, which upon the evidence seemed to be more likely, it was of no importance in this case, for in either of the events he would be personally liable. The only question was—were the jewels given by the plaintiff at the defendant's request to gain time from the Marwarry, and upon the whole of the evidence we could hardly come to any other conclusion. DePenha, the witness called for the defendant, at one time said he was present when the jewels were pledged, but another time that he was not at present and that the jewels were given long before the note was written, but his evidence was most unsatisfactory. The plaintiff was married at the time of the execution of the note, and this case, the learned Judge said, he treated as if her name had been struck off the note. It mattered not for the purposes of this case to whom the ornaments belonged. Some belonged to the plaintiff herself, some to her daughter and niece. She had control over them as executrix, and she was responsible to the persons to whom they had been bequeathed. It might be said that the Marwarry did not press for payment, but he was satisfied with the possession of the jewels which he would have held on as long as he wished and then after giving notice of demand sold them. But what was she to do? How was she to get her jewels back? If the jewels were her own the case was simple enough; if not, then to whom they belong could force her to redeem them. She was therefore obliged to redeem the jewels by payment of the balance due to the Marwarry, which with subsequent interest amounts to 1,000 rupees, the original amount of the note. Defendant might say that the plaintiff had allowed large arrears of interest to accrue, but the learned Judge did not think it lied in the mouth of the defendant to say so who had got the plaintiff to stand security for him, for it was the defendant's duty as principal to stop the running of interest by payment. On the whole the learned Judge thought the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and he pronounced a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with Rs. 85 costs.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

16th March 1872.

Toker Colla and Tulla Puna, trading under the name of Toker Colla *vs.* Succaram Roopjee.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 98, due upon a promissory note for Rs. 50, with interest, and dated the 27th July 1870 (Assad Sood 14 of Sumvut year 1926). Mr. Venayeck Hurrichand appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Shavaksha Sorabjee Davur for the defence. Mr. Shavaksha in defence said that the promissory note was passed not in the year 1870 but in the present year 1872. Upon examining the note critically there appeared to be a material alteration in the Hindoo year, which was changed from 1928 to 1926. The Guzerati letter 8 appeared to have been altered by a fresh stroke of the pen into the letter 6. There was also an addition of the English date at the heading which appeared to have been recently made. Mr. Shavaksha urged that the note being tampered with was vitiated, and therefore the plaintiffs had lost their right to sue upon it.

The defendant was examined, and stated that in the year 1870 plaintiffs had sued upon a promissory note for Rs. 43, passed in the year 1865. The case was compromised and another promissory note was passed on A-sad vud 14 of 1926 for Rs. 43 only, because the former debt was barred. This note bore through mistake the English date 27th January 1870, but the real date appeared from the stamp, which was 27th July 1870. The old summons was produced, upon which there appeared an endorsement by the plaintiff to the same effect. The new note for Rs. 50 was passed at the defendant's house about a month ago, and the note for Rs. 43, passed upon the settlement, was torn up. It was produced in Court, stuck upon a piece of paper. The plaintiff and his witness differed in a material point. The former said that the new note was passed at his shop in the year 1926 and the latter said that it was at the defendant's house in the same year.

His Honor upon the evidence, and after examining the document with a microscope, said that there was no doubt that the plaintiff had altered cleverly but unwisely the present promissory note, and his object in doing so was that the note being payable by instalments of Rs. 3 would take some 16 months before it could be sued upon. In order to avoid that trouble he had altered the year 1928 into 1926. He had practised a fraud by which the document was vitiated, and therefore there must be a verdict for the defendant. At Mr. Shavaksha's request the document was kept in the custody of the Court.

Coming into Court one day, Erskine perceived the ankle of Mr. Balfour—who generally expressed himself in a very circumlocutory manner—tied up in a silk handkerchief. "Why, what's the matter?" said he. "I was taking a romantic ramble in my brother's grounds, when coming to a gate I had to climb over it, by which I came in contact with the first bar, and grazed the epidermis of my leg, which has caused a slight extravasation of blood." "You may thank your lucky stars," replied Erskine, "that your brother's gate was not as lofty as your style, or you must have broken your neck."

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, was held on Saturday last at the registered office of the company, No. 1, Hornby Row, to receive the directors' report and accounts made up to 31st December 1871; to declare a dividend; to elect directors in the place of those who retired by rotation; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the directors, presided.

Mr. Javerilal, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the following

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR 1871.

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting their report and the accompanying statements, containing the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1871. Your directors beg to point out for your information that, in previous balance sheets, the nominal capital of the company was put down at Rs. 3,500,000, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each. Of these, 20 shares have remained unissued ever since the formation of the company. Under these circumstances, your directors have, in the present balance sheet, deducted the nominal value of the unallotted shares, and shown the company's capital to be Rs. 3,460,000, represented by 1,730 shares actually issued. A further reference to the balance sheet, under the head of property held by the company, will show that the company's immoveable property stands at Rs. 3,076,427-0-6, against Rs. 3,062,756-4-10 in previous balance sheets, showing an excess of Rs. 13,670-11-8. This is owing to several payments made and received during the year on account of the old company. These payments were principally as below. Two suits were pending on the Original Side of the High Court in respect of certain claims by, and against, the old company. One of these was against Bomonjee Ruttonjee and Dinshaw Dorabjee Maistree to eject them from a piece of land on the Bunder premises, on which they had erected a bungalow, and to recover the possession thereof. The defendants contended that the said piece of land was given to them as a reward for their trouble in carrying out the arrangement for the timber merchants. As the evidence of the timber merchants was not forthcoming, the directors had to establish their claim without first knowing what they were prepared to state on behalf of the company. In doing this, however, they were advised by their solicitors that they were running a great risk. They accordingly, after mature consideration, thought proper to come to an amicable settlement by taking over the bungalow at a valuation of Rs. 5,000, each party paying its own costs. The other was a claim by Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla for Rs. 8,582-1, alleged to be the balance of contract money due to him for filling up the ground reclaimed by the old company. After going carefully into the merits of this claim, your directors, under the advice of the company's solicitors, came to an arrangement with the plaintiff for the settlement of the case by paying Rs. 1,750, each party bearing its own costs. Your directors are glad to state that no claims are now pending against the old company, the liquidation of which has been brought to a close. The passing of a formal resolution to wind up the affairs of the old company, and thus finally close its accounts, is all that remains to be done. With a view to make the company's ground more available for trade, your directors resolved to offer it on easier terms by reducing the rent from Rs. 4 per catty of 700 square feet to Rs. 2 per catty of 500 square feet. On these terms about 105 catties were taken up during the year. Your directors beg to point out that the total expenditure during the year at head office, and the Bunder of the company, has amounted to Rs. 18,069-13 against Rs. 35,483-1-9 for the previous year, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 17,413-14-9 in it. It is expected that a further reduction under these heads will appear in the current year's accounts, as this amount of Rs. 18,069-13 include payments made on the old scale in January last, and the extra salaries paid to Messrs. Dickson and Gahagan when their services were dispensed with. So far the directors' endeavours to reduce the expenses of the company have not been without their result. The present charges at head office, including rent, amount to Rs. 486 per month, while those at the Bunder, including engineers, police, and customs' establishments (the last of which establishments alone costs us Rs. 264-7-6 every month) amount to Rs. 725-7-6 per month. Your directors regret to state that they had to write off a sum of Rs. 4,686-8 on account of depreciation in 5 per cent. (now converted into 4½ per cent.) Government Paper held by the company. Consistently with clause 121 of the articles of association, the shareholders will have to appoint two auditors in place of Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Gungadas Kishoradas, who examined the accounts now submitted by the directors. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit and Ramjee Madhowjee, retire in terms of clause 86 of the articles of association, but are eligible for reelection. In conclusion, your directors have pleasure in recommending a dividend of Rs. 30 per share out of the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account. This, they beg to remark, is the first dividend payable to shareholders, ever since the concern was originally started in 1861.

Mr. Bhasker Manik—We feel thankful to the directors for the reduction in the expenditure. I would suggest that they should reduce the ground fee, which would increase the income of the company.

Mr. Javerilal—We have reduced it already to one-half the charge of the Elphinstone Land Company. If the latter charges two annas, we charge only one anna; and if we reduce further still, the rate would not be remunerative at all.

Chairman—Our charges for ground rent are nearly 75 per cent. less than the charges of the Elphinstone Land Company. It is inadvisable to reduce them further.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—We are very thankful to the directors that, since the company was originally started in 1864, we are fortunate enough to receive a dividend, however small. The rate of interest comes to about 3 per cent. on our investments. Now, there are about thirty-eight shareholders holding about 927 shares; and I would put it to them if they consider it fair that we and they should receive 3 per cent. interest on our money when the Government rate is at least 4 per cent.? Is it at all fair? I would suggest to the directors that, if they cannot realise a higher rate of interest, it is better that the company should be wound up.

Chairman—The rate of interest depends upon the amount of business we get and the course of trade. It may be low one year, and very high in another year.

Mr. Cowasjee—I understand an offer was made to the directors to farm the company's property.

Chairman—Yes, that was to rent the whole property of the company for some years. But you cannot do that without altering the deed.

Mr. Cowasjee—Oh, perish the deed when such an object is in view to benefit the poor shareholders. (Laughter.)

Chairman—Let the shareholder resolve to alter the deed. The proposed offer may be advantageous to the shareholders; but it cannot be accepted without the unanimous voice of the shareholders to alter the deed. Some shareholders, I think, are of opinion that the directors should continue the management of the company's affairs instead of making it over to a monopolist.

Mr. Cowasjee—We must take it as our rare good fortune that we have such excellent directors. (A laugh.)

Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—There is a man ready to take contract of the company's property; but for that purpose the deed must be altered.

Mr. Cowasjee—Then the sooner you alter the deed the better. Why don't you do it at once? We are all willing to give our signatures immediately. Oh, pity the poor shareholders. (To a Director.)—What do you stare at me for? If you can look into our hearts, you may see how they are seared, and how they suffer through the losses resulting from purchasing your shares.

A Hindoo—Look at the faces of your poor shareholders—they are miserable enough to appeal to you. (Laughter.)

Chairman—Let the shareholders resolve to alter the deed and give a contract of the property.

Several shareholders—We agree to alter the deed at once.

A Hindu—What splendid profits have we not already secured. On the two years' working you give us a dividend of thirty rupees per share! (A laugh.)

Chairman—You may send a requisition to the directors according to the deed; we will publish it, and then call a meeting for considering the proposal. It cannot be done at this meeting.

Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—There is a man ready to take a contract. Give him a contract for ten years. He will work at the property for three or four years perhaps without profit, make improvements, and enhance the revenue; and in ten years' time, the company's bunder will compare favourably with any other bunder in Bombay.

Several shareholders—Amen!

Mr. Bhasker Manik—The directors propose a dividend of 30 rupees a share. I request them to make it Rs. 32 or even Rs. 31.

Chairman—One rupee will not make any difference. Is it because you consider a cypher to be inauspicious?

Mr. Bhasker—Yes. (Laughter.)

Chairman—Well, then, we must get rid of the cypher.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy—That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 31 per share for the year 1871 be paid on and after the 21st inst. to the shareholders whose names stood on the register of the company on the 5th inst.

The resolution was carried unanimously on being put to vote.

Proposed by Mr. Rahamoobhoy Hubibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—That the report of the directors, dated the 29th February 1872, and balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1871, be and are hereby received and adopted.

The proposition was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, seconded by Mr. Rahamoobhoy Hubibbhoy, and carried unanimously—That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ramjee Madhowjee be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee—That Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Gungadas Keshordas be appointed auditors of the company for the year 1872 at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

Mr. Bhasker Manek proposed as an amendment that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Nurbheram Bhaguboy be appointed auditors.

The amendment, on being put to vote, was lost, and the original proposition was carried almost unanimously.

The Secretary then read a notice received from Mr. Bhasker Manik of his intention to move the following resolutions at this meeting:—1. "That the transfer fee be reduced from two to half a rupee." 2. "That an authority be given to the head person in charge, or inspector who might be serving on the bunder, to make such arrangement with new tenants or customers of the company as he shall think fit in the interest of the company without reference to the old tariff until further resolution." 3. "That the waste and unyielding land, or any portion thereof, be disposed of for the benefit of the company." 4. "That the fee of the directors for the current year be fixed at rupees two per cent. on the nett profit, to be divided amongst directors proportionately according to their attendance."

Mr. Bhasker Manik—I have brought forward these suggestions.

Mr. Javerilal—They are not suggestions, but propositions to be laid before this general meeting.

After some conversation, Mr. Bhasker said he would withdraw all the propositions except the first one.

Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and other shareholders were in favour of reducing the transfer fee in order to facilitate transactions in the company's shares.

Proposed by Mr. Bhasker Manick, and seconded by Mr. Shamrao Manik—That on transfer papers issued from and after this date, the transfer fee of the company be reduced from one rupee to two rupees per share.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Some discussion took place as to requiring the directors to reduce their fees for attending meetings. It was stated that they had already reduced their fees from Rs. 45 to Rs. 30 to Rs. 30 and 20 respectively for chairman and directors.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee—It is a degrading proposition! (A laugh.) The directors have worked hard in our interest, and are entitled to the remuneration they get.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee—Leave it to the honor of the directors to reduce the fees if they like. They have reduced them once and may reduce them again.

Mr. Bhasker—Very well.

Mr. Hormusjee—Then withdraw your other propositions.

Mr. Bhasker—I withdraw my second, third, and fourth propositions.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, seconded by Mr. Rahamoobhoy Hubibbhoy, and carried—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the directors for their management during the past year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side—7th Feb.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

Ramchandra Krishna, appellant, *vs.* Oomabaee, widow and heiress of the deceased Khunderao Gungadhur, respondent.

The claim in the original suit was to recover three years' rent of two shops alleged to have been occupied by defendant. The Subordinate Judge of Waee awarded the claim. In appeal the Judge of the District of Sattara confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance.

A special appeal having been admitted, the High Court gave the following decision:—

This suit was brought to recover rent for three years preceding the filing of the plaint, in respect of the ground, upon which are standing two shops, which have been in the possession of the defendant since the 7th of January 1857. It appears that the defendant Ramchandra's title to hold these shops rests upon a mortgage of them to him by Dhondee and Balla Kasar. It has been found that the defendant Ramchundra has not paid any ground rent during the period of his holding, which, as already stated, commenced upon the 7th of January 1857 (not 1856 as, it is here admitted on both sides, was erroneously found by the District Judge, he having been misled by an incorrect statement on Exhibit No. 24 being the award, dated the 19th September 1856). The plaint was not filed until the 4th of June 1869, and the respondent, by his pleader, contends that the suit is barred by Act XIV of 1859, section 1, clause 12, a period exceeding 12 years having elapsed without payment of rent by Ramchundra to the plaintiff, or any other acknowledgment of tenancy by him from the plaintiff. However the District Judge has clearly found that Dhondi and Balla Kasar and also Govinda (a former occupant under the same title as Dhondi and Balla Kasar) have paid ground rent in respect of these two shops to the plaintiff or the persons under whom he derives title, and "that it is only since the shop fell into other hands, viz., those of the defendant Ramchundra, that the ground rent has not been paid."

In his written statement by way of defence Ramchandra says, "Even supposing that the plaintiff proves his title, that title is now defeated, because I have not paid rent to any body for 13 years, and therefore I am the owner of the ground"; and subsequently he says, "This claim is beyond the statutory provision according to Act XIV. of 1859, section 1, clause 8."

But if has been, as we think, rightly decided in Hari Wasudev *vs.* Mahadajee Apajee (5 Bombay High Court Rep. 85, A. C. J.) that when the existence of tenancy is proved, the fact that the tenant has not paid rent to the landlord for twelve years prior to the institution of the suit, is not a bar to the right of the landlord to recover rent for three years previous to the filing of the plaint. Act XIV. of 1859 section 1 clause 8 limits the amount to 3 years. That case shows that the landlord's right is not barred under clause 12 of the same section by reason of the simple cesser of payment of rent by the tenant. The rule is, once a tenant always a tenant, at least it lies upon the tenant to show that by some means his possession has been rendered adverse to that of the landlord—*Radhabai vs Shama* (4 Bombay High Court Rep. 155, A. C. J.) Here there has not been any allegation in the written statement of the defendant Ramchandra, nor has there been any proof of circumstances which could have converted his possession of the ground, on which the two shops stand, into a possession adverse to the plaintiff. The defendant was mortgagee of the former tenant's interest and no more. They could give, and he took no higher estate than that which they themselves possessed, viz., a tenancy under the plaintiff paying rent; and nothing has been proved to show a conversion, of that interest into an adverse title in Ramchandra. The Collector's proclamation or notice, even if it purported to do so, could not have had any such effect. It does not appear however to have been intended to have that effect. The decree of the District Judge must be affirmed with costs.

STATEMENT OF RAW COTTON BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Major A. T. Moore, Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 22nd and 29th February, 76,209 cwts. of raw cotton mere imported into Bombay by water. Of these, 1,526 cwts. were from the Persian Gulf, 27 from the Madras Presidency, 1,152 cwts. from Sind, 13,094 cwts. from Cutch, 27,761 cwts. from Concan, British, and 32,649 cwt. from Gujerat, British. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 17th and 24th February, and 2nd March, 322,984½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land. 132,146 cwts. were brought by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 180,970½ cwts., by the G. I. P. Railway, and 9,868½ cwts. by the East India Railway.

INDIAN ITEMS.

On Monday, the 14th instant, all business was suspended in Mirzapore, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Viceroy.

Several Bengalee gentlemen of Lucknow have applied to Captain Noble, the commandant of the local Volunteer Corps, to be enlisted among "the cheap defenders of the land."

The Bengal Agricultural and Horticultural Society has awarded its prizes for the best essays on the cultivation and manufacture of tea in India as follows:—Rupees 300, and gold medal, to Colonel Money, Chittagong. Rupees 200, and gold medal, to Mr. J. F. W. Watson, Aunfield Tea Estate, Dehra Dhoon.

Engineering Lectures at Dacca and Patna.—On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant-Governor has, we hear, requested the Chief Engineer to place the services of two good Engineer officers at the disposal of the Education Department, with a view to their being attached to the Dacca and Patna Colleges, for the purpose of giving lectures in Engineering to candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service.—*Englishman.*

A curious action for damages has just been filed in the High Court. It is a suit by a recent suitor against his attorney in his former case to recover Rs. 2,500, "being loss and damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the want of due skill and care, and delay and negligence" of the defendant, and "by reason of the wrong advice" given by the defendant to the plaintiff. We presume that the suitor has taken care to have *right* advice this time.—*Madras Times.*

Madras Matriculation Examination.—The Registrar of the Madras University has told the candidates who failed in the late matriculation examination in what subjects they failed. The greatest number of failures, as a matter of course, took place in English. Out of nine hundred and sixty-four who failed, four hundred and fifty-six failed in English. But some failed in two or three subjects, and some in everything. There were a good many failures in the optional languages, and as that is generally the vernacular of the candidates, we think there ought to have been fewer under this head.—*Ibid.*

A Formidable Beggar.—It appears from a letter received by the *Grambarta Prukashika* in February, from Bugoora Noukhila, that an up-country fakeer went with between 100 and 125 disciples, and upwards of ten elephants, to the house of a respectable man residing in the village of Chikashee in Kady, became his guest, and threatened him by saying that if he did not give him Rs. 150, in the shape of alms, he would adopt measures for obtaining the same. The gentleman at last saved himself by escaping. Such fearful beggars, going about in parties, ought to be put down.

The District Road Cess Act.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed that the following forms of annual estimate and accounts are to be prepared and kept under the Districts Road Cess Act:—An annual estimate of income and expenditure; statement of revenue assessed and realized; cash book; cash abstract book of receipts and expenditure; register of monthly receipts and expenditure; annual account current of receipts and expenditure to be prepared by the vice-chairman; an account of deposits; and an account of advances. An extract from the monthly register of receipts and expenditure by the vice-chairman to the Account Branch of the Bengal Secretariat and to the Commissioner of the Division.—*Englishman.*

It is proposed to erect a museum at Oomrawuttee. The matter is now under the consideration of the Resident at Hyderabad.

At the sale of Colonel Fitzwygram's stud at Mhow, Crown Prince, the winner of the Mhow Derby and the Khundwa Plate, went for Rs. 1,300. Von Moltke for something under Rs. 1,000.

We regret to hear that the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Cumberledge, of the Woon district, Berars, met with an accident while out in camp. He received a gunshot wound; but whether dangerous or not was not yet known when our news left.—*Pioneer.*

A Fancy Ball is spoken of at Saugor. This ambition (which Allahabad has only achieved once in its life) is the more striking, as there are in Saugor only about twenty ladies, and, according to the correspondent of a contemporary, "not half of them intend going."—*Ibid.*

A Case for Prurient Curiosity.—The case of the Crown *versus* Meyers occupied two days in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Allahabad. The prisoner pleaded that he was a Dutchman, and was therefore tried by a jury. The verdict was that he was guilty of adultery but not guilty of abetment of murder. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The details of the case are unfit for publication. The Judge wished to hear the case with closed doors, but as the legality of that course was doubtful, he merely suggested to the persons present the undesirableness of their remaining. But they did not withdraw, and in opening the case the Government Advocate made some severe remarks on the prurient curiosity exhibited by the public.—*Ibid.*

A Daring Dacoity.—On the night of the 9th instant a most daring dacoity was perpetrated in the village of Bussye, situated four coss from the Etmadpore police station. The house of a village banker was attacked by thirty men armed with matchlocks and swords, who shot two men of the village dead on the spot and wounded several others, and carried away cash and jewels to the extent of ten thousand rupees. The police are trying to trace the dacoits, but as yet they have been unsuccessful.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Gambling at Howrah.—We learn that the Gambling Act, which is at present in operation in the town of Howrah only, will very shortly be extended to the whole district. This measure, we believe, is due to the fact that a notorious set of gamblers, who for some time past have infested the town, have settled themselves on the outskirts of it, and hence are beyond the reach of the present law.—*Indian Daily News*, March 14.

Calcutta University.—We are informed that in the examinations this year for Honours in Arts and the degree of M.A., eighteen out of twenty-five candidates have obtained Honours in Arts:—eleven in English, one in Sanskrit, two in History, one in Mental and Moral Science, two in Mathematics, and one in Physical Science. There were seven candidates for the degree of M.A., of whom six have passed:—four in English, one in Sanskrit, and one in History.—*Ibid.*

Premchund Roychund Scholarship.—We understand that the Premchund Roychund scholarship this year has been gained by Baboo Fartick Chandra Mitra, M.A. The Baboo elected English, Sanskrit, History, and Moral Sciences, as subjects for his examination. The other candidates for this year were Baboo Gerija Bhusun Mukerjeea, M.A., of the Presidency College; Mr. E. Younan, M.A., of St. Xavier's College; and Baboo Lakhmi Sankar Misra, M.A., of Queen's College, Benares.—*Ibid.*

Daring Robbery.—The police received intimation on Tuesday morning of a daring robbery which had been committed the previous night at No. 20, Garden Reach, the residence of Mr. MacEwen, Judge of the Small Cause Court. The thief or thieves entered a dressing-room, on the second floor, and carried away an office box containing money and valuable papers, besides articles of jewellery from a toilette table. A writing case belonging to a gentleman staying in the house was also taken from his room while asleep. This box likewise contained money and jewellery, and the thieves took the sleeve links and studs out of a shirt in a deliberate manner. The boxes were discovered in the morning, in a shrubbery close to the house, broken open. The papers were left behind, but the money and other valuables were gone. Half of a fifty-rupee note in one of the boxes had, strangely enough, been overlooked by the thieves; fear of detection, or the knowledge that it would be of little use, must have prevented their taking it. We had occasion some months ago to notice the frequency of thefts in the suburbs, and particularly in Garden Reach.—*Ibid.*

A School of Arts for Madras.—The leading natives of Madras are raising funds to build a School of Arts, and nearly Rs. 21,000 are already promised, and the old pupils and teachers, of whom there are upwards of 4,700, are raising further funds. About 1,060 of the old pupils are in good situations, and one of them has made a donation of Rs. 500. The Hon'ble Gajepathi Row and Mr. Narsing Row have each subscribed Rs. 1,500. The Zemindar of Ramnad has given Rs. 500.—*Madras Mail.*

The Post Office in Sind.—We learn that Mr. Kimpton, of the Postal Department, who is at present in England on furlough, will arrive here shortly, and assume charge of the duties of Chief Inspecting Postmaster Sind and the Persian Gulf, when Mr. Millar, who is now conducting the duties, will revert to his substantive appointment. Mr. Kimpton, it will be remembered, acted as Inspecting Postmaster some time ago.—*Sind News*, Mar. 11.

Mr. L. M. Marescaux.—The gentleman who has been so very popular amongst us, and who so very satisfactorily discharged the duties of Manager of the Agra Bank, will, we learn, leave this for Bombay by the next mail steamer, *en route* to England. Owing to certain arrangements effected by the head office in Bombay, Mr. Marescaux was directed to proceed to Madras to take charge of the Branch Bank there; but as a decrease of salary attends this change, Mr. Marescaux has resolved upon laying his grievance before the Board of Directors in England. The public of Kurrachee have had the greatest confidence in Mr. Marescaux in their dealings with the Bank, and we sincerely hope that the Board will permit him to enjoy the emoluments he was on the receipt of ever since the establishment of the Bank here.—*Ibid.*

Native Assessors.—The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 1st Feb takes exception to the system of appointing uneducated natives, such as merchants, shopkeepers, and the like, as assessors to give their opinion in serious cases committed to the Sessions. In each district a list of names of certain natives is kept, out of whom a fixed number is selected to serve as assessors each time such a case is tried. The selection is made in a peculiar way, viz., by drawing lots through a person who cannot read. The men thus selected are invited to attend the Court and take their seats beside the judge, who reads out the *misi* to them. The poor fellows, being quite ignorant and unlettered, do not know what judgment to pass in a case in which sound judgment and sober reflection, assisted by a knowledge of the law, are necessary, and, therefore, think it their best policy to watch the motion of the judge's lips, and second him in all he says, forgetting that the officer's object in calling them was to elicit their own views on the subject in debate rather than to confirm his fallacies. In this way the object meant to be gained by the nomination of assessors is entirely defeated, and a mockery of justice is the result.

The *Bangalore Herald* has been informed that several cases of suicide have occurred in the pettah among the dancing girl class, in consequence of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act being extended to that place.

Road Steamers do not appear to answer in Ceylon. The engine got out at great expense some time ago is now in the market, owing, it is said, to the cost of the fuel necessary and the bad state of the roads.

A native at Vingorla has made himself famous by dying of fright. He was, it appears, benighted in a dismal pass of the Ram Ghaut, and thought he saw the devil. The thought was too much for him, and he died of it.

Mr. R. Taylor has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency at Madras, the present occupant of that office being about to go to England on leave.—*Madras Times*, March 15.

The Madras Police.—There are several rumours afloat with regard to changes in the Madras Police force. One of them is to the effect that the Marine Police is to be considerably reduced.—*Ibid.*

A Light Sessions.—We learn that for the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court there is only a single case entered to date in the calendar, that being a case of defamation committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Palaveram.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Harris goes home to England immediately. He injured his hand rather severely in a recent carriage accident that befel him, and this unfortunate occurrence hastens his departure. Dr. Urquhart, we believe, goes home in June next.—*Ibid.*

Two aspiring students of the Presidency College, where, as they say, they are "reading under the feet of Mr. Duncan, professor of philosophy," write to us proposing that Shere Ali, the assassin, should be given up to them for vivisection! "We should then," say they, "behold with our own eyes the convulated cerebrum and the laminated cerebellum," and "*if* the experiment should prove fatal" they promise to send his skeleton to a museum!—*Ibid.*

A Hard Nut to Crack.—A correspondent who signs himself "Mofussil" asks the following question:—"Could you kindly inform me the best remedy for one who, after receiving every hospitality that a friend could expect, leaves behind him a host of creditors, and troublesome ones too, despairing of even being paid?" We give it up. Probably the case is hopeless.—*Ibid.*

The Hon. Mr. Talbot is, we see, at Barpetta, in Assam, where he appears to have had first-rate sport—six rhinoceroses, one wild bull, and two bears, besides lots of deer.—*Englishman*, March 15.

Death from Stabbing.—The West Indian named John Lewis, who was stabbed by the Greek sailor on the 10th instant in Bowbazaar Lane, died from the effects of the wound last night at 10 o'clock in the College Hospital. A post-mortem examination, at which the Police Surgeon was present, took place shortly after.

Vaccination in the Punjab.—Vaccination appears to be making fair progress in the Punjab, and last year the number of operations was in the proportion of 36·74 of that of births. In some districts, however, great opposition to the work is shown, among them we notice Loodiana. The doctors would make vaccination compulsory in the large towns; but to this the Lieutenant-Governor very reasonably objects, remarking that its benefits are so clear that in time they must be recognised by the people of the whole Punjab, as they have already been in some of the Hill States; and that he is content to await the time when it shall be generally accepted by the people, and considers that to make it compulsory would do more harm than good to the movement.—*Ibid.*

The Supreme Government has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant to the Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.

We learn that Dr. Saunders, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, having proceeded on an official tour of inspection to Cuttack, Dr. Verchere, the Garrison Surgeon, has been appointed to act for him during his temporary absence from Calcutta, in addition to his own duties.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Railway from Baghdad to Kerbela.—With reference to a proposal made by the Government of Baghdad for the construction of a railroad from Baghdad to Kerbellah, the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, we learn, has lately enquired of the Government of India whether the Government Banks of India might be permitted to receive money on this account; whether they would be willing to accept the task, and, on what terms; and what steps would be necessary to secure their co-operation? The Political Agent has been informed, in reply, that there are no Government Banks in India, but that the Presidency Banks would receive and remit payments for shares on reasonable terms, and that the Political Agent should understand that Government has no concern with the general business of the Banks.—*Ibid.*

A Defamation Case at Ferozepore.—A correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Ferozepore, says—"In Ferozepore there is every prospect of a little excitement shortly, owing to an action for defamation being brought by a gallant but aged Major of the Retired List, of Simla celebrity, against an officer of H. M.'s 80th Regiment. The *teterrima causa belli* arose out of some amateur theatricals which were to have, or I should say *have*, come off at Ferozepore. The action is one, I believe, which will bring most of the good people of Ferozepore into Court in the capacity of witnesses. I shall reserve further particulars for a future letter as the case progresses; at present the suit has only just been filed.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will reach Umritsur in five days, that is, about Friday or Saturday. He will remain there for a fortnight, and thence return to Lahore, where he will remain about six week.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 12.

The First Native Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.—We announced some time ago that Government intended to reward the excellent service of Mahamed Hyat Khan, E. A. C. on the first native by making him an Assistant Commissioner. It will gratify all who know him to learn that he has received this step. Mahomed Hyat Khan is the *first native* made an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and, it can be said of him that no one better deserves the rank.—*Ibid.*

We are sorry to hear that a relapsing fever has broken out in the Umritsur jail of a fatal and infectious character. The Superintendent promptly removed the prisoners out of the old jail which is situated within the Rambaugh gate of the city into camp, in the end of February. About 400 men are in camp in huts and tents within the new jail compound. Among these there has been only one death, that of a very sickly old man. In the old jail there have been ten or eleven deaths within the last fortnight. It is ap-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

parently the same fever that has been so rife in the Punjaub jails of Rawul Pindee, Umballa, &c., of late years.—*Ibid.*

THE ENGLISH MISSION TO SEISTAN.—The following letter from Sirdar Ali Khan, officer of the forces at Candahar, contains much interesting information regarding the movements of the English mission to Seistan:—"Yesterday 29 Zikad-ut-oolbaram, Friday, 9th Feb., General Pollock arrived. Mian Mir Mahomed Khan had ordered the troops to parade in the grounds of the late Sirdar Raham Dil Khan's garden. I arranged the troops along the road as directed, and then went forward to the boundary to Shorab to escort the cavalcade. Sirdar Mir Afzul Khan, ruler of Farrah, father-in-law of Ameer, and Sirdar Ameer Ali Khan Cahandari, son of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, were also present at the same place. In a short time the Sahib arrived, and dismounting from his horse had an interview with the Sirdars. I was also presented to him, after that I went on in front, and took my post at the head of the troops. The Sahib came by the outer road to the Eedgah gate, and, on his arriving in front of the troops, a salute of 15 guns was fired, and then the cavalry and the three regiments saluted. The Sahib expressed himself as much pleased with your Highness' troops. I accompanied him to the garden. The house in the garden appointed for his place of residence had been prepared in such a manner as to contribute in every way to his comfort. Carpet, tables, couches, lamps, and candles, had been carefully arranged, and large tents had been pitched for his reception in the garden, and all his effects were placed in seven carpeted rooms. I also brought the present directed of 15,000 rupees. Under the blessing of God he will proceed towards Seistan in three or four days. Rest assured that, so long as he remains in this country, which God has given you, nothing shall be omitted or unthought of that can contend to his dignity, comfort, and safety. In this quarter, by God's blessing, all that concerns the army, the country, and the frontiers of the province, is well.—*Ibid.*

THE MEMORIAL OF LORD MAYO.

MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA COMMITTEE.

(*Daily Examiner*, March 14.)

THE Executive Committee of the Mayo Testimonial Fund held their first meeting, as was agreed, last evening at the house of the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen-Smith. The Hon. Mr. John Strachey was elected to the chair. It was finally resolved that an appeal should be made to the public throughout India for subscriptions towards the erection of a memorial or memorials, the character of which should be determined hereafter according to the sum which might be collected. Several of the members present headed the list with donations amounting to Rs. 4,050. An abstract of the committee's proceedings, together with the appeal and the list of subscribers, will be published shortly.

We are glad that the appeal is not to be confined to any province of India, but that it is to be made to the whole Empire. Every day brings us reports from the country districts of small associations collecting subscription towards establishing memorials in their own neighbourhood. Of a necessity most of these attempts must fail altogether, or will return so small an amount as to be totally inadequate to the erection of any imposing or useful testimonial. The proceeds of the united contributions of all India—and we are certain that all India will subscribe to this object, even though many may not be able to afford more than their single rupee—will secure ample resources wherewith to erect a fitting testimonial to the memory of our deceased Viceroy.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE MEMORIAL.

(*Pioneer*.)

WITH regard to the memorial to Lord Mayo, we have of course received many suggestions from correspondents. Some of these are worthy of consideration. One writer suggests that, instead of a universal rupee subscription, all Europeans in the country, and all natives in the employ of Government receiving Rs. 50 or more per mensem, should be invited to set apart one day's income for the purposes of the memorial. This, he reminds us, was done when it was required to provide for the widows or orphans of the Europeans murdered in the Khyber, and the result then was most satisfactory, not only for the very magnificent sum realized, but also for the simplicity in its collection.

Another suggestion, from a correspondent well known to Anglo-Indian sportsmen, is that "sportsmen in India, and those who have the welfare and improvement of horses in this country at heart, would find an admirable opportunity to testify to their admiration of the fine sportsman who is dead, by getting up a fund by subscription to perpetuate the name and memory of Lord Mayo, to be presented yearly in prizes at the principal horse fairs throughout the country. The improvement of the breed of horses in India was always a matter in which Lord Mayo took a keen interest."

A third correspondent suggests that Government should advertise for a cheap and pretty design for a fountain, to be called the Mayo Fountain Design; and that from the funds collected one such fountain should be set up in every station in India.

REPLY OF LADY MAYO TO THE SIMLA ADDRESS.

Government House, Calcutta, 4th March 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I am desired by the Countess of Mayo to acknowledge the receipt of the kind and touching address forwarded by you on the part of the residents at Simla, and to ask you to convey to them her sincere and heartfelt thanks for it. Lady Mayo will ever carry with her an affectionate remembrance of the time spent at Simla with her late beloved husband—a remembrance made more lasting by your unwearying kindness, and the knowledge that Lord Mayo was held in such high esteem by you all.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) O. T. BURNE, Major,
Private Secy. to the late Viceroy.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—From the favourable opinion which you seem to have of the loyalty of the Mahomedans of India to the British *Raj*, many of your readers would, I should think, be thankful if you would furnish them with some *sound data* for these kindly sentiments which you suppose to exist. I, for one, would only be too glad to be able to believe that your conclusions are *well-founded*. One man has, of course, as much right to his opinion as another; but the *value* of opinions very much depend upon the nature of the *grounds* on which they are founded. It may be that your grounds in this matter is *well-founded*; but if so, will you oblige the public by giving us your *reasons why* for it, as you must know that the simple *ipse dixit* even of an able editor, is not sufficient for thoughtful readers. Perhaps you will admit that there are few people in India who have better opportunity to learn the *real* feelings and sentiments of the natives towards the English than missionaries. A native standing before his *gureeb-purwur* official in the office, and the same person standing before the *un*-official *Padry Sahib* in the bazaar, are two very different beings. In the *office* he is all humility and loyalty, but in the bazaar he can afford to divest himself of his obsequious sheep's clothing, and come out in his *true* garb and *real* colours. Well, after preaching on an average four days a week in the bazaars of India for 14 years, my experience has been this,—Seldom or never have I stood up to preach Christ (and I am not in the habit of preaching against Mahomed), but that I have been furiously opposed by Mahomedans, who have often evinced quite as much rage against the British *Raj* as they have against the Son of God. I have repeatedly had to defend the Government as well as defend the Christian religion; and while invariably the Hindus will acknowledge the benefits of the English Government, the Mahomedans *never*. Many a time they will abuse *all* the English as dogs and demons, and, with a sneer full of fury, they will say—"Ah! you *Kaffirs be-iman*, if we only had the power of the sword still on our side, we would soon silence and sweep you, foul brood, to *jehanum*." I venture to say that the experience of almost all bazar-preaching missionaries in India will very much coincide with my own. And is it strange it should be so? By no means. What else can we expect from the followers of Mahomed? To say that a *true* Mahomedan *can* be friendly to a Kafir, is to betray a sad want of knowledge of the history and character of Moslemism. That there are many thousands of so-called Mahomedans in India who do not harbour resentful feelings to the English, is quite true; but then why is it so? *First* because of *ignorance*. The mass of the people do not *know* the sprit of their religion, have not been indoctrinated into the mysteries of Moslemism; and *second*, there is a class who are clever, but they care more for the *world* than for their religion; and would win the favour of Government even at the sacrifice of the Paradise of Mahomed. But you show me a *faithful, intelligent* Moslem, and I will show you a determined and an inveterate foe to all foreigners. I have not written this because I entertain any personal resentment towards Mahomedans, but simply to show that my humble experience will not tally with your opinion. Sentiments of broad and bountiful charity may be very nice to entertain, but stern *facts* and *actual experience* cannot be annihilated by the most delicious dreams of politic platitudes.

A MISSIONARY.

HORSE-BREEDING IN THE PUNJAB.

WHEN at the last Rawul Pindee Horse Fair His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab became aware of the fact that the results of horse-breeding in the Punjab were hardly so satisfactory as they should be. Impressed with this belief, and bearing in mind that considerable expense had been incurred for a series of years in attempts to improve the breed of horses in the Province, Mr. Davies appointed a committee, consisting of Colonel Fraser, C. B., Major Paget, and Captain Farquhar, to investigate and report upon the present system. This committee held their first meeting on the 27th of July, and their last on the 10th of October. The three points specially submitted for their consideration during this period were—(1) whether the money spent up to the present date has been laid out to the best advantage, (2) whether the results of the existing system of breeding are satisfactory or not, and (3) whether any measures can be taken to ensure a demand for cavalry horses being regular and continuous; and to these the committee have replied that (1) the money already expended has not been laid out to the best advantage; (2) that the results to a certain extent are good, but not so satisfactory as they might have been under more systematic arrangements; (3) that the demand for remounts for the British Cavalry and Artillery services must be always steady, with little fluctuation. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has now reviewed this report and the suggestions of the committee, and on the whole approves of them. But the remedies suggested are not novel. The stallions are to be selected more carefully, examined more regularly, and used less frequently; the preference in selection being given to Arabs, Capes, and English horses. As regards mares, the necessity for strict registration and careful branding are insisted on, and the Government of India is to be asked to place some restriction upon their purchase for the services, and to forbid entirely the sale of registered or branded mares. Although not holding altogether the views expressed by the committee regarding the inducements to be held out to breeders, His Honor strongly recommends remount prices being given for horses pronounced fit for British Cavalry and Artillery, and would award a more liberal scale of prizes to brood mares at fairs, a corresponding reduction being made in the prizes awarded to colts. With regard to the establishment of horse-farms His Honor is entirely opposed to the project, either in this country or in England; but admits that the experiment might perhaps be tried with advantage in Cashmere, as the excellence of its climate, abundance of forage, "and its other advantages" are undoubtedly great.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 5th February.

Hitherto it was customary in the whole of Cabul (province) that on the occasion of the death of any individual the heirs of the deceased, whatever their means might be, expended great sums of money in mourning ceremonies, which custom caused great inconvenience and tended to debt. The Ameer has now, with a view to the remedy of this inconvenience and hardship, issued a public order to the effect that no one should defray any expenses for mourning purposes, and that every individual taking part in condolence should return to his house without taking meals or tea at the deceased's house. Also that the infringement of this order will be punished with heavy fines. The authorities are watching whether or not this order is satisfactorily complied with by the people.

The Ameer has not attended Durbar for the last two days, as he is somewhat indisposed.

27TH FEBRUARY.—The Ameer received a latter from Sirdar Ahmed Khan, Hakim of Koonair, informing him that the people were disaffected and would not obey his orders.

The Ameer desired Nazir Hoosain, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, to send two battalions of infantry and two guns to Jellalabad to bring the mischievous men of that district and others to reason.

It is reported that the Ameer intends to go to Jellalabad for about a fortnight.

29th.—The following news has been given by an arrival from Candahar:—

"The Persian troops were marching from one place to another. The Mushhed troops had arrived at Seistan and those from Teheran had relieved the former garrison. It was reported at Candahar that the English party who had gone to Mushhed to have the boundary affair settled had failed to carry out their design, and that they had therefore left that place for Teheran to have an interview with the Shah."

In Cabul there are numerous rumours current as to Seistan affairs, but nothing can be relied on until authenticated.

1st March.—The following news from Turkistan has been received:—

The Governor of Turkistan has written to the Hakim of Buddukhshan and others in that district asking their aid against Yarkund, to conquer which place he intended to send an expedition.

The Turkistanees are very much dissatisfied with Afghan rule."

2nd.—An arrival from Bokhara has given the following news:—

"Some time ago the Russian Governors at Summercand ordered a duty of twenty-five per cent to be levied on all goods imported from Hindoostan to Bokhara and other places. As the merchants who have sent their Hindoostan goods to Summercand were not aware of that order, they are very much concerned on the subject, and say that if they have to pay such a heavy duty they will be ruined."
—*Delhi Gazette.*

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE Hon. Mr. Stephen said that he had several remarks to offer, to which he would beg the attention of the Council. With regard to the conduct of the Punjab Government, he was sorry to say that he could not defend them from the charge of negligence in having taken no steps to obtain a renewal of the existing municipal law. He regretted that his hon. friend, Mr. Cockerell, who had been good enough to take charge of the bill at his (Mr. Stephen's) request, had not informed him of the view he took as to the term for which the bill was to be re-enacted. The result of this was, that the printed bill revived the expired Act, and made it perpetual; whereas the hon. member in charge had spoken strongly in favour of its being revived for one year only. With reference to the proposed change itself, Mr. Stephen would remark that there were a very large number of municipalities in the Punjab—as many, he was informed, as 300—which had the control of municipal income. These municipalities had to provide taxation for the following, amongst other purposes: town police, education, sanitary arrangements, statistics of life and health, all works of town improvement. Hon. gentlemen who were acquainted with the Punjab must know perfectly well how necessary all these works were. The effect of the change proposed might be to put a stop to all these improvements, to throw everything into uncertainty, and to render it impracticable for any municipality to undertake works the execution of which might extend over a period of one year. The Hon. Mr. Robinson, moreover, spoke, as he thought, with undue severity of the Punjab Government. If they had been negligent in not applying at an earlier period for the extension of the Act, public interests should not be made to suffer. Mr. Stephen thought that in this particular case the Council would do well to accept the views expressed by the local Government, and not enter upon such an inquiry as the one suggested by his hon. friend, as they would find it in practice very difficult to carry out such an inquiry in a satisfactory manner. His hon. friend, Mr. Robinson, said that they would find broader views in this Council than in the local Governments. Mr. Stephen would ask why a committee consisting of three or four members, each with local views of their own, taken from Madras or Bombay, should have broader views on any subject than the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the principal advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Considering the position and experience of the members of that Government, he should be partly disposed to accept their views in this matter. Of course, it was in the power of the Council to limit this bill to one year. If they did, he hoped they would consider that the late Lord Mayo spoke most strongly, after personal experience of the successful administration of these municipalities, as the most characteristic part of the late Sir Henry Durand's administration. Mr. Stephen hoped the Council would also bear in mind the fact that very recently the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab himself had called attention to the intolerable state of filth of many parts of the city of Delhi, and to the cholera which had been caused there. If that town, and others to which he need not at present refer, were to be improved at all, it must be by the execution of works of improvement extending over a considerable period of time. If the Council should reject suggestions made by local Governments as to the time for which this bill was to be passed, it would prevent the undertaking of works of improvement, the execution of which was likely to extend over any considerable time. He must confess that he hoped the Council would consider the matter long before they arrived at any such conclusion. He might observe that the discussion of the question was altogether premature. The question whether the bill should be a perpetual bill, or limited to a particular period, was one which was most proper to be considered in committee, and he thought we should have no difficulty in receiving such a communication from the Punjab Government in regard to this bill as would give a full general statement of the grounds upon which they wished that the Act should be made perpetual.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell said that he wished to say a few words in reply to Mr. Stephen's remarks, which he was very much surprised to hear. It seemed right that he should state all the circumstances of the case, as the hon. member had thought fit to make personal allusion to him. On Saturday last, he was hurriedly asked by the Hon. Mr. Stephen to take charge of the bill. When the list of business reached him, he found that the motion stood in Mr. Stephen's name, and he therefore wrote to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and returned the proof of the bill, as he understood from that list that Mr. Stephen would retain charge of the bill. It was only yesterday that he received a fresh copy of the list of business, from which he found that he was still expected to introduce the bill. And in introducing it, he simply asked his colleagues to bear in mind that he guarded himself in the most complete manner by pointing out that the bill had been drafted so as to give permanent effect to the experimental Act XV. of 1867. But he stated that he as an individual member of the Council, and as placed in charge of the bill, would propose to the committee that its operation should be limited to one year. He should have said that, even if he had not been in charge of the bill—and he could not see why his having charge of the bill should have any different effect—he had had no time to communicate with Mr. Stephen, even if he had judged under the circumstances of the case that it was necessary that he should have done so.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said that he might be allowed to say in regard to this matter that he was still of opinion that a very few minutes would have enabled the Hon. Mr. Cockerell to have informed him that considering the strong views he (Mr. Cockerell) took upon the subject, he found himself unable to take charge of the bill. Mr. Stephen certainly should not have asked him to do so if he knew the views held by Mr. Cockerell on the subject. Mr. Stephen was sorry that Mr. Cockerell had acted in the way he did, as Mr. Stephen would have preferred that the bill should have been introduced in the form he had drawn it. He was further bound to add that he certainly did not gather from Mr. Cockerell's opening statement, that Mr. Cockerell had stated that the bill was introduced as a permanent bill, and the proposal that he made was that it should be altered in committee. He had nothing further to say except that the bill seemed to have gone into wrong hands.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis said he also understood the Hon. Mr. Cockerell in the same way in which he had been understood by Mr. Stephen. He had no idea that Mr. Cockerell had been explaining his individual opinion in regard to the bill. He understood that it had been decided that the bill was to be altered as to its duration, and he did not consider that was the best conclusion to which the Council should have come. He thought that the passing of a permanent bill should be considered at Simla, where, although the Council should be deprived of the Hon. Mr. Robinson's assistance, they would have the advantage of the presence in Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

—*Englishman.*

A STRANGE FASHION.—Yedo now rules the world of fashion. The latest innovation in dress is the introduction of towels for scarfs. Great numbers are to be seen wearing this article round their necks while walking through the streets. One is much amused by observing a gentleman remove the towel from his neck, and from its folds draw forth his pipe and tobacco. The originator of this new style must have had an eye to economy; for while it serves as a comforter, it may be used also as a handkerchief, the price at the same time being moderate. What shall be next?—*Japan Herald.*

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS HOLDING COVENANTED APPOINTMENTS.

GENTLEMEN,—If you are watching the signs of the times, you will see the absolute necessity of our meeting the petition, which the Civil Service will doubtless present to Parliament and the Secretary of State, by a counter-petition setting forth our rights. If we remain idle spectators of the efforts which our antagonists are putting forth, they will succeed, and we, inevitably, shall go to the wall. Every vacancy will be given to them or to officers of the Staff Corps (see the recent correspondence about our leave rules), and we shall regret the culpable neglect which suffered such injustice to be done without strenuous opposition on our part. The military members of the different Non-Regulation Provinces have on the whole spoken out manfully for us, as well as for themselves, in the recent controversy carried on in these columns, but their interests are not identical with ours. In the correspondence between the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State, it is expressly agreed to on both sides that civil appointments in these Provinces shall be open to officers of the Staff Corps. We alone are deluded, and must fight by ourselves. The memorial would of course go through the Government of India.

UNCOVENANTED.

—*Pioneer.*

A CURE FOR NATIVE GRIEVANCES.

THE editor of the *Som Prokash* has discovered a certain cure for the grievanaces of the natives. He would have a number of the translated extracts from native papers sent to the Secretary of State in England, and an additional officer appointed in the India Office to examine and report upon them, and forward copies "to Members of Parliament, and to other distinguished men of England, who seek the welfare of India." Thus, says our contemporary, "they will be able to know how those in authority here govern the country, and whether they are happy or not, and have any ground for the grievances they complain of. The cause of a disease once ascertained, the disease itself is soon cured. The powers that be will then do their work carefully and with fear. Their despotism will come to an end, and they will learn to do their duties with a view to secure the welfare and good-will of the subjects. And thus, not only the people, but the Government also, will be benefited. The extravagance and prodigality of the authorities will in this way receive an effectual check, and there will be no necessity for the imposition of fresh taxes every day."

As a specimen of the valuable information these well-wishers of India would receive, we take the following from an article in the same paper on Lord Napier's minute on the reduction of the European army, and the doubtful loyalty of native princes:—

"Where is the money to come from? Will England be able always to maintain a force of five hundred thousand in this country? Where are so many men to be found? In times of danger it would be hardly possible to remove difficulties without the help of dependent princes and their subjects. But if their feelings of attachment and loyalty are thus estranged by distrust, it would be difficult to obtain such aid at such a time."
—*Englishman.*

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE Jewish subjects of the Queen will learn with gratification that their sympathy with the Princess of Wales in her recent great anxiety has been appreciated by Her Royal Highness and her Royal Husband. We have had the privilege of seeing a letter from General Sir William Knollys, in which the General states that he is directed by the Prince and Princess to "assure the chief Rabbi how deeply sensible their Royal Highnesses have been of the value of the prayers which Her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion have already offered up for His Royal Highness' recovery;" and the General speaks of the great consolation afforded to the Princess by those prayers at a time of her greatest anxiety.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

OTHELLO BURLESQUED.

(*Indian Daily News*, March 12.)

IT is not often Mr. Lewis produces such a novelty at his theatre in Chowringhee as was presented to the public on last Friday evening. The comic powers of his company are not inconsiderable, but we doubt whether even Mr. Taylor—his leading comedian—could in the broadest farce excite the risible faculties of the audience so successfully as did the illustrious stranger who graced the boards on this occasion. The result is the more marvellous, because the actor had to depend not so much upon the author, as upon himself, for keeping up the ludicrousness of the situation. When we mention that the author was Shakespeare and the play in hand one of the most solemn of his tragedies, it would be readily imagined that evidence of no ordinary histrionic powers was given by the new star who brought about such a singularly unique result. When every person in a numerously filled theatre holds his very sides for laughter—yields to the subtle, laugh-inspiring genius of the actor—chuckles at his every accent—giggles at his every movement—roars outright in fact at his comical attempts to suit the action to the word, it must be confessed—there is no help for it—that such an extraordinary power of producing mirth must be set down to the possession of genius of the highest class. It is, therefore, that we congratulate Mr. Lewis upon the accession to his company of Dr Durrant—such is the name of the new star—and anticipate an overflowing exchequer for him—for let opinions be divided as they may about Dr. Durrant's merits, he will draw crowded houses as often as he appears.

But while we admit the brilliant results achieved by the medico-tragedian we must be careful to qualify our remarks, lest it be supposed that we approve of the new readings, and the many grotesque innovations introduced by the new actor. Indeed, seeing that we, like *Iago*, are "nothing if not critical," we must here once for all distinctly declare that we infinitely prefer the accepted rendering of *Othello*. After witnessing both Mr. Howe and the Doctor in the character of *Othello*, we must say we infinitely prefer the version of the former talented actor, and will briefly give a reason for the faith that is in use Doctor Durrant, then, to begin with, introduced us, before he had been five minutes on the stage, to a style of elocution which set at defiance all our preconceived notions about orthoepy. Take the first half dozen lines of the splendid address of Othello before the senate. Dr. Durrant, following the bent of his great genius, shocked us by the peculiar manner in which he mangled the English language. Those who have leisure to enquire into the merits of Dr. Durrant's essay, may perhaps trace in this circumstance one of the causes of the torrent of laughter which agreeted his utterances. There is no means of conveying an idea of the singularly queer though original style, in which Dr. Durrant emphasises his words, but the following may serve as a feeble attempt,—

Mo-o-o-st p-o-o-o-tent, gr-a-a-a-ve and re-e-ev-rent signiors.
My very n-o-o-o-ble and (h) appr-o-o-ved g-o-o-o-d masters;
That I 'ave ta'en aw-a-a-a-y this o-o-o-ld man's da-u-u-ghter,
It is m-o-o-o-st te-r-r-ew; te-r-r-ew, I 'ave ma-r-r-r-ied 'er.

Doctor Durrant is evidently an admirer of Chadband, and prefers his method of pronouncing the word "truth" to that laid down by Walker.

In the scene between *Desdemona* and *Othello* (act IV. scene 2) where the latter says to his wife "Swear thou art honest." Doctor Durrant indulged in his favourite habit of sibilation to a degree that was painfully ludicrous. "S-s-s-s-s-wear," shouted Dr. Durrant, and the audience, now on familiar terms with their hero, took up the hiss and prolonged it for a period that to any other star than the Doctor would have been wretchedly uncomfortable.

In the bed chamber scene (act V. scene 2) the Doctor's delivery of the words,—

"It is the cause, it is the cause my soul,"

was the signal for an uproarious burst of laughter—the tragedian's marked emphasis on the word *cause* suggesting far too vividly the vulgar hubbub set up by a lot of crows. The fifth line of the same speech—

"And smooth as monumental alabaster,"

was the signal for a fresh roar. The Doctor turning his face towards the audience shouted "*halabaster*" and, as we have said, the latter appreciating the originality of the conception laughed and applauded outrageously.

In the line

"I look down towards his feet."

Dr. Durrant put the facial muscles of the audience again into play by pronouncing the word "towards" much as though it were spelt "towherds."

The liberties again taken with the text of the play, were enough to make the bard of Avon turn in his grave. It was Shakespeare's *Othello* hashed, amended, and supplemented by Durrant. Some of these interpolations were extremely playful, and materially contributed to the fun of the evening. A well graced actor, we know, depends, not a little upon suitable action for assisting the effect of his speech; this seems to have been a matter to which our histrionic medico had devoted a good deal of study. Discarding the classic or graceful school of gesture, the Doctor seems to have had a leaning for the careless or grotesque; at any rate after whatever models he may have studied his action was something new, as funny as it was instructive. It is no disparagement of Doctor Durrant to say that nature has shown him but scant courtesy as regards physique and personal qualifications for the stage; whenever the Doctor had to strut it across the boards he seemed to be labouring from a chronic attack of rickets. Whenever the Doctor sought to make a point,—and all great actors are careful of their points,—he advanced stealthily to the footlights, and turning up the whites of his eyes to an alarming altitude, and opening his mouth to an unnatural degree of distention, delivered himself with a conscious sense of greatness. Every time that this was done the audience roared with laughter,—a roar that might have been heard half a mile off. And here we may mention a peculiarity about the Doctor's elocution, every line, or nearly every line was delivered half, trumpet-tongue; the other half in a whisper. This idea of light and shade, we presume, the Doctor has copied from kindred branches of art. One serious consequence of this habit however was this, that frequently you would see the Doctor sawing and cutting the air with his hands, his legs moving vigorously, his eye rolling frantically,—yet not a sound ever reaching the ears of his auditory. We have spoken of the new tragedian's action, but we fear that any attempt to describe it will be futile. Now and again, the Doctor threw his arms up wildly into the air, and then by a rather slow movement brought them down with a smack to rest upon his pate. This movement was particularly admired, and always elicited laughter. What it was intended to express, however, is really more than we can say. Another favourite movement with the Doctor is to grasp the air with his right hand, making a series of zigzag motions, as though he were clutching at or trying to seize some forked lightning. The last act of the play, where the smothering scene comes in, was particularly rich. The laughter was simply boisterous. The Doctor went very gingerly towards the couch where the sleeping Desdemona lay—bowing his head grotesqeely as he did so. We may mention that some wags in the theatre came in at these critical points with an artificial sneeze or a peculiar smacking of the lips—suggestive of a kiss—the house pealing again and again with laughter. When we say the house, we mean not only the audience, but the orchestra—the fellow with the big fiddle,—the check takers—and every actor on the stage, and last though not least, the prompter and Mr. Police Superintendent Percy. The last scene was remarkable for another thing. The memory of the Doctor though "wax to receive" was not "marble to retain." The result was that the prompter had a hard time of it. The finest "goak," perhaps, of the evening was this—that after all was over the Doctor re-appeared before the curtain in response to noisy catcalls and yells of the gods, and—radiant with smiles—bowed his acknowledgments to the audience.

A GOOD OLD SHIP.—An American paper tells us that there is a ship now sailing from Holland, built in 1568, when the Prince of Orange was fighting Phillip II. of Spain, then at the zenith of his power. She was sailing to the Indies when the Hollanders organized themselves into the "Beggars of the Sea," and as privateers-men earned a reputation which astonished the world. This Dutch ship is called the *Commissaries des Koning vonder Heine*. She passed the Cape of Good Hope, October 1864, from Batavia for Holland, then 294 years old. The same journal tells of a whale-ship the *Rousseau*, built at Philadelphia in 1801. Her planking, it is said, is being removed the first time for seventy years. The live-oak timbers underneath are reported to be as sound as they were the day they were first put together.

"THEN LET US ALL GO MAD!"

"CURIOSITIES OF THE CARNIVAL" in *Cornhill* contains some strange and quaint memories, of which the following is exceptional:—

During the period of high religious excitement, produced by the preaching of Savonarola—the Southern John Knox—the Florentine Carnival underwent a remarkable change. The dances, processions, and extravagant revelry were not discontinued, but they assumed a decidedly Scriptural tone. In every street Shrove Tuesday beheld a repetition of the patriarch David and his Israelites dancing before the Ark. Here citizens of all ranks and ages formed circles under the direction of one or other of the numerous imitators of the great preacher, and galloped round and round in fantastic gambols to the sound of perhaps the most curious hymn that mortal brain ever produced. The stanzas were as eccentric as the steps, and each of them closed with some such refrain as this:—

We dance and sing and prance and fling;
'Tis grace that makes us glad:
No greater bliss can be than his
Who piously goes mad!
The let us all go mad, go mad, go mad!—then let us all go mad.

And mad they went accordingly. Nor could a better proof of it be given than the sacrifice which closed the Carnival of 1496. On that day bands of young people traversed the city, calling at every house, and commanding the inmates to give up their "vanities." And give them up they did to some purpose. Some brought books—copies of the "Decameron" being the most numerous—others gave up pictures and statues; women abandoned dresses, ornaments, padding, rouge, and false hair; men surrendered cards, dice, and musical instruments; painters cleared their studios of studies from the nude; and conjurors—a numerous body—yielded the tools of their trade. All these things—a huge collection—were brought to the Old Piazzi, in the centre of which stood a scaffolding built for the purpose and well lined with faggots and inflammable material. Into the midst of this scaffolding was cast the motley heap, and then the torch was applied by the hand of the chief magistrate. The conflagration that resulted threw its flame skyward—higher than the loftiest of the many lofty towers of Florence. And round the bonfire capered the mighty multitude, chanting its frantic chorus, which, on this occasion at least, was well suited to the scene.

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PRINTERS' VARNISH.
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McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.
JAMES McCABE.
82, Cornhill, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co's Poona Establishment.
JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1872.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 6th March 1872.

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NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously and as far as Jubbulpore more economically via Bombay than via Calcutta.
JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 17th February 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the Undersigned—

CLARET.

H. & C. Balaresque Vray Canon, at	Rs. 16 per doz.
H. & C. Balaresque Chateau des Frands, at	„ 14 „

BRANDY.

H. de Faulong's Old Cognac of 1825, strongly recommended, at	„ 25 „

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

CREAMING BOWN	Rs. 37 per doz. qts
EXTRA DRY SILLERY	„ 36 „ „ „
Do. ditto	„ 38 „ 2 „ pts.
THERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.	
VERZENAY	Rs. 34 per doz qts.
SILLERY	„ 28 „ „ „
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER	„ 32 „ „ „
Do. ditto ditto.	„ 36 „ 2 „ pts.
Do. HOCK, superior	„ 30 „ „ qts.
Do. ditto	„ 34 „ 2 „ pts.

Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—

COTES TROUSAC CLARET	at Rs 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.	
ST. JULIEN, superior	at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE	at „ 12 „

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipalities or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.
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AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,
MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)
think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the
PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
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CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	„ 42 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	„ 15 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „
Steinwein	„ 20 „ „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „ „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „ „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „ „
SPARKLING:—	
Hock	„ 15 „ „
Moselle	„ 15 „ „
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe	„ 9 „ „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „ „
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 22 „ „
Blanchy Frères	„ 22 „ „
Gautier Frères,	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	„ 14 „ „
Moscato Bianco	„ 14 „ „
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 14 „ „
Brachetto	„ 14 „ „
Barolo	„ 14 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „ „
Passito	„ 14 „ „
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	„ 160
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.	
BEER:—	
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	„ 6 per doz qts.
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candles 6¾ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green „ 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS:—	
In tins of about 2 lbs. 10 as. each.	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 „	

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 23, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

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PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

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IMPORTERS AND EXPORTOF ERS
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
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Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
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WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
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LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
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The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints.*

TERMS.
Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchants' ran' if desired.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform he Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

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This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

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JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
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Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

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BYCULLA STATION,
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BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

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SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race-glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

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